

COLD CREAM
Regular 15c pots
10 Cts.
LAWRASON & CO.

THE NAPAN

20 Jan 07

Vol. XLV] No 18 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-

NAPANEE



NAPANEE

EASTERTIDE AT MADILLS.

Phenomenal Bargain list for Easter Saturday and following week, this Special List consists of Bargains that cannot be duplicated at anything near these Sale prices. Read the Following List Carefully.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, at 10 a.m.
and Following Week.

300 yards Body Brussels and Stair and Body Velvet and Stair Carpets bought expressly for this great Easter Sale, being fortunate through our old Country Buyer, we secured this consignment at 50c on the \$ in bond in Montreal. In order to give our many, many out of town customers a chance to secure at least one Carpet out of this beautiful lot we purpose continuing this sale for one week, commencing Saturday, April 14th, Brussels in 7 different designs in patterns of classic simplicity with the dainty Tones of Blue, Wood Golden Oak and Green. The Body and Stair Velvet Carpets consist of the most artistic designs in Light and Dark Crimson, Turquoise Blue and Golden Oak, and with all the Richness, Brilliance and Harmonious contrasts of the true Oriental Colorings.

Brussels worth \$1.25 & 1.35 for 75c. Velvets worth \$1.40 & 1.50 for \$1

these prices do not include matching and making and prevail for one week, come bring your measurements, we do the rest. (SEE WINDOW.)

SILK, SILK, SILK,

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, at 10 a. m.

White Japanese Silk 36 inches wide (6½ mommie) in Cream White only. White predominating for Summer wear, this is one great chance to secure a Washable Silk. mind you 36 inches wide worth 65c a yard. In a limited quality only, very special for Easter Saturday **48c yd.**
(SEE WINDOW)

BELTS, BELTS, BELTS,

Since we held that Phenomenal Embroidered Linen Belt Sale some three weeks ago, we have had many, many Ladies asking when we were going to have another like it. Well we couldn't say, but at all events we have secured another 12 dozen lot of the same kind, only in five patterns instead of three. You know the special value they were. So be on hand Easter Saturday morning at 10 a. m. and make your choice at **22c each.**
(SEE WINDOW.)

Homespun Suitings. Homespun Suitings.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company will build thirty new elevators in the west.

From Antwerp 2,500 emigrants sailed for Canada on the C. P. R. liner Lake Michigan.

The Russian elections have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Progressivists.

Interviewed in London, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that the C. P. R. would build 850 miles of new road this year.

Geo. Walker of Port Hope, aged sixteen years, was run over while attempting to board a moving train, and had both legs amputated.

Painting White.

If you intend painting white either inside or outside, use Sherwin-Williams Gloss White. It will cover more surface, wear longer, remain whiter, and cost you less than any other white paint. It will not chalk off like Pure White Lead. Ask us for prices before painting. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, Sole agent for Napanee.

JUDICIAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS CONTRIBUTORIES, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NELSON-ROBINSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING-UP ACT, BEING CHAPTER 129 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA AND AMENDING ACTS, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NELSON-ROBINSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND IN THE MATTER OF AN ACT RESPECTING ASSIGNMENTS AND PREFERENCES, BEING CHAPTER 147 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF ONTARIO AND AMENDING ACTS AND OF C. M. WARNER, ASSIGNEE.

PURSUANT to the Winding-up Order in the matter of the above Company dated the Third day of April 1906, the undersigned will on the

23rd DAY OF APRIL, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, appoint a permanent liquidator or liquidators of the above Company, and let all parties then attend.

S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master
High Court of Justice,
Napanee.

W. G. WILSON,
Solicitor for Creditors,
Napanee.
Dated 9th April, 1906.

JUDICIAL NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NELSON-ROBINSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT to the Winding-up order made by the High Court of Justice in the matter of the Winding-up Act and Amendments thereto and in the matter of the Nelson-Robinson Chemical Company, Limited, bearing date the Third day of April 1906, the creditors of the above named Company and all others who have claims against the said Company formerly carrying on business in the Town of Napanee are on or before

7th DAY MAY A. D., 1906.

to send by mail postpaid to C. M. Warner, Esq., or W. F. Hall, Esq., Liquidators, of the said Company, addressed to the name of Napanee their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full par-

Homespun Suitings, Homespun Suitings,

THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, at 10 a. m.

200 yards Homespun Suitings, this season's importations in 5 distinct patterns and shades, Pearl Grey and Fawn casts, exceptionally wide 52 inches, worth 90c a yard, your choice of this select lot on Thursday..... **75c yard.**

Note the Width 52 inches.

(SEE WINDOW)

Note the Width 52 inches.

Smallwear Department at Easter.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR EASTER GLOVES--

You'll certainly be coming to the widest choice of the best glove makers in the world if you select your gloves from this stock. Fresh and new, with all the new shades here represented, being agents for the famous Penny Glove. We sell each and every pair with a guarantee. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Also elbow length kid in White Cream, Black. Ladies Wash Collars, Belts, Fancy Hose, Ribbons. Our stocks are new, complete for Easter. For the finest range of novelties come to Madill's.

Ready-To-Wears At Easter.

This Department is now prepared with the newest and most approved Styles that are to be worn this season. Whatever fashion calls for we have answered with the goods, and new shipments arriving daily. To hand, our new embroidered Batiste, Organdie and Muslin Waist, neatly made with Val and Embroidery insertion, Tucks, Shirring, etc., in a complete Range of sizes and prices. The new Tweed Skirts and Coats, the new Covert Coats, the new Golfers, etc., are now being shown in great profusion. When in, be sure to visit this extensive Department.

This Eastertide Showing Excels any Previous Efforts.

The Linens at Easter.

The very high character and the unquestionable quality of our superior Linens this season is undoubtedly the reason for large business increases over the previous year. (The Shamrock Brand) the brand of quality is an assurance of the highest grade goods. Our selection of Table Linens, Napkins, D'Oylies Tray Cloths, Runners, Shams, Wash and Stand Covers and Towels is perfect in every respect.

WASH GOODS.

In greater diversity of styles and colorings than ever. There's an almost endless variety and styles are prettier than ever.

The Carpets and Easter.

We have here the most exhaustive and the admirably selected stock of Carpets and Floor coverings generally, ever displayed in Central Ontario. The selection is magnificent.

We invite you to inspect all this newness and beauty. The beautiful Axminster and Velvet Rugs, the beautiful Wilton and Brussels Carpets and the extensive selection of Lace Curtains is certainly worthy of a visit to this, the Carpet House.

MADILL BROS.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.



to Manitoba
Alberta and
Saskatchewan

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SETTLERS

With live stock and effects, from Toronto at 3.00 p.m.

EVERY TUESDAY DURING

MARCH AND APRIL

COLONIST CARS ATTACHED
NO EXTRA CHARGE

Settlers travelling without live stock should use 1.45 p.m. train from Toronto daily.

TOURIST CARS

on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Cost of sleeping berths as follows--

Winnipeg - \$1.00 Regina - \$2.00
Toronto - \$3.00 Calgary - \$6.00

"Settlers' Guide" and "Western Canada" booklets of practical use and interest to settlers, with rates and full information, free upon application to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. Foster, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing,
MADOLE & WILSON.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - \$3,722,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - \$39,000,000

Savings Bank Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly.
Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

\$705.00

is the average salary of the March graduates of

PICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE and SCHOOL OF FINANCE

SPECIAL HIGH-GRADE WORK
Scientific Accounting, Expert Shorthand, Typewriting, Practical Railroad and Commercial Telegraphy, Music and Art.

EVERY GRADUATE IN A GOOD POSITION.
ASK FOR RATES.

JNO. R. SAYERS,
Principal and Prop., Picton.

The Ontario Government is trying to sell the protective fisheries cruiser Gilphie, which enforces the regulations on the Georgian Bay.

William Anderson, a Hamilton barber committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

The first division of the session took place in the Saskatchewan Legislature, when the Opposition's amendment to the address in reply was voted down by 13 to 7.

Negotiations by the Provincial Government for the purchase of the Ontario Veterinary College are expected to be completed in a few days.

The Winnipeg Street Railway strike has settled, the men receiving an advance of one cent per hour.

Hon. W. S. Fielding made his first appearance at the Cabinet Council on Saturday since his accident of some weeks ago.

Picton, Ont., April 9.--Sunday morning fire was discovered in R. J. Musgrove & Co's harness shop, Main street. The stock, uninsured, was completely destroyed. The brick building owned by the Carter estate, was gutted, but the walls are undamaged. The building was insured.

Belleville, Ont., April 9.--At a meeting of the Hastings county branch of the Ontario Fish and Game Protection Association, held here, it was resolved to offer rewards for the conviction of all persons violating the game laws and also for the conviction of parties shooting robins and other insectivorous birds. Resolutions were passed commending the Ontario government for prohibiting net fishing in many inland waters.

to be sold by mail postpaid to C. M. Warner, Esq., or W. F. Hall, Esq., Liquidators, of the said Company, addressed to them at Napanee their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and the nature and amount of the securities (if any) held by them and the special value of such securities verified by oath and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Act and Winding up order.

The undersigned Master of the High Court of Justice at Napanee will on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1906 at ten o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House in the Town of Napanee adjudicate upon the claims of creditors submitted to him pursuant to this notice and let all parties then attend.

S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.

W. G. WILSON,
Solicitor for Creditors, 181 Napanee.

DATED this 9th day of April A. D. 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. JUDICIAL SALE,

by Tender of the assets of the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Company, Limited, Pursuant to the Winding up Order in the matter of the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Company, Limited.

Sealed Tenders will be received addressed to The Local Master, Napanee, and marked "Tenders re the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Company, Limited" up to 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday the 23rd. day of April 1906 for the purchase of the following assets of the said Company namely:

1. DRUGS--
Including Oils of Lemon, Ginger, Strawberry & Pineapple, Casacora, Alcohol, Cod Liver Oil, Glycerine, White Pine Cough Cure, Quinine, Petroleum, Borax, Little Liver Pills, etc.
2. CANS--
1 lb., 1 lb., 2 gal., 5 gal. Sizes--
3. CORKS--
1xx, 2xx, 4xx, 7xx.
4. EXTRACTS--
Vanilla, Concentrated Extracts etc.
5. PATENTS--
A. A. A. & Lemmonia.
6. ADVERTISING MATTER--
Signs, etc.
7. KEYS, BARRELS & BOXES--
8. LABELS--
230,000 Assorted Labels & 2000 lbs. No. 1 Paper at .05 lb.
9. CARTOONS & BOXES--
80,000 Assorted (Quinine, Lemmonia, Strawberry, etc.)
10. GROCERIES--
Cornstarch, Sugar, Cocoa, Cream Tartar, and Flavored Fruit Drops.
11. BOTTLES--
73 gross A. A. A., 15 1/2 gross 4 oz. Ovals, 32 1/2 gross 2 oz. squares, 12 gross pickle, 23 gross Perfume (Skinner) 1 1/2 gross 6 oz. Ovals, 9 1/2 gross 16 oz. Erie Ovals, 13 gross No. 149 Panels, etc.
12. OILS & TURPENTINES--
Cod Liver, Castor, Salad and Sweet Oils; Pure and Brazilian Turpentine, etc.
13. APPARATUS--
Funnels, Graduates, etc.
14. SPICES--
Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Sage, etc.
15. MANUFACTURED GOODS--
Iron Pills, Perfumes, Ink, Plasters, Electric Oil, Castoria, Worcestershire sauce, Soaps, etc.
16. MISCELLANEOUS--
Pie Filling, Hen Food, etc.

The stock and stock sheets can be seen on application to C. M. Warner and W. F. Hall, Liquidators, Napanee. Tenders may be made en bloc or for parcels.

TERMS OF SALE--Ten per cent on acceptance of Tender and the balance within thereafter or on removal of goods.

The other Conditions of Sale to be the standing conditions of sale of the Court so far as applicable. No tender necessarily accepted.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators or their Solicitors, Messrs. Herrington, Warner & Grange.

S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.

W. G. WILSON,
Solicitor for Creditors, Napanee.

Dated 9th April 1906.

18 B.

THE EXPRESS.

LADIES.
We sell the best
COLD CREAM
at 10c per pot.
LAWRASON & CO.

A—FRIDAY, APRIL 13th 1906

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanees.

30-5m

NAPANEES MODEL SCHOOL Honor Roll for March.

ENTRANCE.—N. Gordon, W. Stark
B. Johnston, R. Root, V. McLaugh-
lin, M. Stark, M. Blute, D.
Vanaalstine, G. Grange, L. Gra-
ham, R. Craig, E. Amey, V. Hambly.
JR. IV.—G. Dryden, E. Gleeson, H.
Gordon, L. VanVolkenburgh, E. Wagar, G.
Dickenson, C. Fitzpatrick, H. Wilson, E.
Richardson, L. Lafferty, A. Brown.
SR. III—G. Ward, E. Fairbairn, F.
Wagar, E. Newport, S. Johnston, M. Rankin
G. Down, W. Trumper, M. Baughan, R.
Stark, M. Hurst, M. Rankin, G. Clark
W. Card, K. Hunter, D. Ham, C. Cowan,
H. Monok, E. VanLoven, J. Soby, H.
Cronk, K. Greer, O. Wagar.

JR. III (a)—L. Wilson, K. Ham, M.
Chalmers, M. Edwards, A. Anderson, Myr
Edward, A. Dickens, W. Briggs, F. Leon-
ard, G. Wilson, G. Shannon,
A. Moore, N. Vandusen, G. Walker, K.
Kimmerly, H. Frizzell, G. Bartlett, D.
Miller, M. Hart, H. Kelly.
(B)—H. Daly, L. Vanaalstine, G. Miller,
C. Mills, H. Vanaalstine, I. Wagar, D. Van
Alstine, H. Shannon, E. Fralich, B. Wil-
son, C. Greene, M. Gleeson, M. McNeill,
R. Gordon, H. Herrington.

II.—I. Solmes, J. Acton, F. Cliff, J.
Daly, K. Daly, H. Parker, R. Johnston,
H. Foster, H. Chalmers, H. Vanaalstine, G.
Rodgers, A. Scott, L. Harshaw, T. Fairbairn
I. Evans, G. Eakins, B. Griffin, G. Wilson
R. Bowen, H. Belcher, L. Marchizello, B.
Belcher.

PT. II—G. Down, C. Abrams, M. Mylo,
H. Parks, P. Killorin, C. Patterson, A.
Smith, K. Wilson, J. Vanaalstine, R. Wood
J. Vrooman.

PT. I—(a) I. Smart, H. Plumley, E.
Mitchell, M. Markle, H. Huffman, H. Davis
D. Pizzarriello, H. McGuire, J. Asselstine,
B. Sagar, K. Kelly.

PT. I—(b) C. Babcock, J. Harshaw, M.
Tulloch, G. Wilson, J. Woodcock.
PT. I—(c) R. Graham, F. Johnston, V.
McConnell, F. Miller, N. Plumley.

PT. I—(d) W. Axford, G. Frizzell, K.
Hill, D. Robinson, W. Roy, E. Smith,
B. Willis.

EAST WARD.

JR. III—(a) N. Root, H. Taylor, Louis
Meng, C. Mills, A. Bland, A. Irving, E.
Mills, L. Clancy, N. Morden, B. Wilson, P.
Pendell, L. Vine.

(b) C. Perry, D. Smith, R. Lasher, E.
Dibb, E. King, L. Miles.

SR. II—E. MacMillan, L. Vanaalstine,
O. Knight, V. Perry, W. Beck, V. Kenny.
JR. II—(a) J. Simpson, M. Laird, J.
Irving, N. Giroux, P. Mastin, H. Baker.
W. Duncan, C. Wheeler, M. Mills, G.
Warner.

JR. II—(b) G. Davey, L. Pendell, A.
Vance, J. Beck, Harold Smith.

PT. II—K. Martin, G. Morris, H. Duncan
W. Kelly, R. Morris, R. Loucks, R. Hus-
band, E. Degroff, L. Wagar, B. Cornwall.
SR. PT. I—H. Baker, G. Paul, G. Norris
R. Kelly, J. C. Trumper, J. Dibb, W.
Crenin.

Important Notice.

Seven Sutherland Sisters beg to an-
nounce to the ladies of Napanee, that
they have made arrangements with
Fred L. Hooper, Medical Hall, and will
hold daily demonstrations for two
weeks commencing Monday April 30th
regarding treatment of the hair and
scalp. They respectfully invite every-
one to call and consult with them.
Come and See the Long Beautiful

Rough on the Skin.

March and April winds are trying
on the skin—Wallace's "Cream of
Violets and Witch Hazel" keeps the
skin in perfect condition—it contains
no oils, greasy substance or chemicals
to obstruct the pores of the skin, is
quickly absorbed, leaving no trace of
its use and cannot injure the most
delicate skin. 25c the bottle at

T. B. WALLACE, Pharm B.
The Prescription Druggist.

OBITUARY.

JACOB ROMBOUGH.

One of Morven's oldest residents, in
the person of Jacob Rombough, passed
away Sunday morning at the ripe age
of eighty years and two months. De-
ceased suffered a stroke of apoplexy
three weeks ago from the effects of
which he never recovered. A family
of three sons are left to mourn a tender
and loving father. The sons are
Marshall, on the homestead; Alexander,
New York, and Frank, Morven.
Deceased was a kind and thoughtful
neighbor, a friend to every one and a
man respected and loved by his neigh-
bors, and friends. The funeral took
place, Tuesday, at two o'clock to the
Morven vault.

HARRY M. MOODY.

Mr. Harry M. Moody, late foreman
of the Napanee Express, died in King-
ston General Hospital on Saturday.
Deceased had been ill for some weeks
with lung trouble and about four weeks
ago went to Kingston General Hospital
for treatment. For many years Mr.
Moody was forman of the Presbyterian
Printing Office, Toronto, and came to
Napanee in December last to assume a
position on this paper. The deceased
was a member of the printing firm of
Moody & Sons of Moore street, Bir-
mingham, England, and was in his 58th
year. Four daughters survive, Mrs.
Moody having died some years ago.
The funeral arrangements were in
charge of Typographical Union No.
91, and interment took place in St.
John's Cemetery, Norway on Monday
afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 20 Hamil-
ton street, Toronto. The late Mr.
Moody was a lifelong Liberal.

IT'S DELICIOUS!

What's Delicious?

A Cup of Malagama Black Tea. Try
half pound package, which will only
cost you 20 cents, and which we think
you will want more of after trying.

For sale by

THE COXALL CO.

Horticultural Society.

The interest in the working of the
Horticultural Society was never keener
than it is at the present time. The
paid up membership is now 57, and
owing to the fact that the seeds, shrubs
and plants for this season have nearly
all been ordered, no further applica-
tions can be entertained during the
coming season.

The Society is not only making a
generous distribution of plants among
the members, but has ordered, and
will set out in the Warner Park
50 or 60 evergreens, extending
along the North side of the Park,
and groups of syringas, lilacs and
other flowering shrubs, as well as a
number of European White Birch.

WHEN and WHERE

But we owe it to our great gathering from the style starting points to tell
you something about it—to suggest that before you buy you see what's here.
Exclusive styles in Ready-to-Wears.—We are opening up to-day the
latest designs in New York Sailors.

Our stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Ladies' Vests is well assorted
with all the leading lines.

All the latest Novelties in Belts, Collars, Scarfs, Veilings, Etc.

We invite attention also to our line of Fine Ladies' Blouses in
Washable Silk and Muslin.

We are also agents for the New York Silk Waist Company.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and
Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam
Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDI- TORS.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE
COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

IN THE ESTATE OF MARY BLACK, LATE OF THE
TOWN OF NAPANEES, MARRIED WOMAN,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O.
1897, Chapter 123, Section 38 and Amending Acts,
that all persons having claims against the
estate of the said Mary Black, who died on or
about the 15th day of March, A. D. 1906, are
required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver
to John English, Solicitor for the Executors,
on or before the 25th day of April, A. D. 1906,
their names, addresses and descriptions, and a
full statement of particulars of their claims,
and the nature of security (if any) held by
them, duly certified, and that after the said
date the executors will proceed to distribute
the assets of the deceased among the parties
entitled thereto, having regard only to the
claims of which they shall then have notice.

JOHN ENGLISH,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 28th day of March, A. D. 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a By-law will be
passed at the next meeting of the Municipal
Council of the Corporation of the United
Townships of Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashby,
for the closing and stopping up of that part of
the Public Road known as the Mississippi
Road West: lying westward of the east end of
the bridge crossing Smith's creek and extend-
ing in a north westerly direction to the west
end of the bridge crossing the Mississippi

SELECTED WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN
Canada near transcontinental railroad. Ex-
ceptional investments, absolutely safe and
profitable. Full particulars on application.
Denny & Pringle, Melth, Man., or
Kenosha, Wis.

FINE FARM FOR SALE.—John M.
Hawley offers for sale, his farm of 200
acres, situated at Hawley, 2nd concession,
South Fredericksburgh. This is one of the
very best farms in the county, well drained
and fenced, and free from foul seed. 100 acres
under good cultivation. 30 acres woodland, 80
acres new land ready to stump. Good orchard,
4 splendid wells. Fine brick residence, lawn
and shade trees. 2 large barns, tenant house,
new poultry house, hog house, etc. Very con-
venient to church, school, post office and
blacksmith shop. 8 miles from Napanee, 4
miles from Bath, and 3 miles from station.
For further particulars enquire of
16-3m **JOHN M. HAWLEY.**

AGENTS WANTED. Regular cus-
tomers, freight charges prepaid,
samples free or returnable, exclusive
territory, salary or commission.
Apply Box E Express Office, Napanee.
ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ont.

ATTEND THE BEST.

Ambitious young men and women who are
contemplating a Commercial Education in
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., or
Civil Service course, will find the

Tramtonar

commencing Monday April 30th regarding treatment of the hair and scalp. They respectfully invite everyone to call and consult with them. Come and See the Long, Beautiful Hair grown by the use of the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner. Canadian Head Office 11 Colborne Street, Toronto. J. H. Bailey, Foreign Manager.

Builders Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnishes for Boats, floor finishes at BOYLE & SON.

Kellar-Smith.

Under the balmy air of an April day a pretty house wedding took place when Bertie May Smith was united in marriage to Mr. Joel Kellar, a prosperous farmer of Ernestown, at the home of her step father, D. R. Hicks Maple Corner, on Wednesday April 11th. Exactly at twelve o'clock high noon amid the strains of the wedding march the bridal party took their places in the parlor, the bride leaning on the arm of her step father, bride being waited upon by Miss Dora B. Weese, of Bath, and Mr. T. Croighton of Hawley acting as best man. Little Miss Iva Kellar, sister of the groom, acted as flower girl and Miss Lora Clement of Collins Bay, cousin of the bride, played the wedding march. The bride looked charming attired in her wedding gown of steel gray silk trimmed with white chiffon lace. The bridesmaid was dressed in a steel gray gown of silk trimmed to match, and the little flower girl looked charming in her white silk dress, the whole party wearing bouquets of white primroses. After the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Thomas, the guests repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them. At three o'clock the bridal party, amid showers of rice and best wishes, took the cab for Napanee, where they took the train for Toronto Newmarket and other points west those from distance at the wedding were from Kingston Brockville, Glenvale Erinsville, and Schenectady, N.Y. The bride's going away suit was of navy blue trimmed with white and blue silk braid.

The bride received a number of useful and beautiful presents.

International Stock Food, Heave Cure and other remedies. Three feeds one cent.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Napanee Yacht Club.

A meeting of the Napanee Yacht Club was held in J. N. Osborne's barber shop Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. when the following officers were elected for the year:

J. N. Osborne, Commodore.
E. J. Roy, Vice-Commodore.
M. B. Mills, Captain.
F. J. Vanalstine, Secretary.
Mark Graham, Treasurer.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the same place and at the same hour, on Friday April 30th. All interested are invited to attend. The cups of the Yacht Club will be on exhibition in J. N. Osborne's barber shop window in the near future.

The meeting night of the Napanee Yacht Club has been changed from the 2nd and 4th, Wednesday nights of each month to the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month. The next meeting will take next Wednesday at the usual hour. All interested will please take notice.

Use Prism Brand Floor Enamel It dries quickly, has a varnish gloss, and is true to Color. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

At a long consultation held with his solicitor, it is understood Mr. Joseph Phillips of the York County Loan commenced the preparation of his defence.

Brockville, April 10.—On Saturday afternoon an alleged horse thief named "Prof." Seymour, arrived here with a horse and buggy, the property of a liveryman named Galt, of Deseronto. The local police were on the lookout, and Seymour decamped, leaving the outfit behind.

along the North side of the Park, and groups of syringas, lilacs and other flowering shrubs, as well as a number of European White Birch, Scarlet Maple, European Linden and Catalpa as shade trees.

The public meeting of the Society will be held in the Town Hall on the evening of Tuesday the 17th April, and will be addressed by Mr. A. B. Cutting B.S.A., of Guelph. Mr. Cutting has wide experience in Horticultural matters, having spent some time in the Horticultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, subsequently taking special work along Horticultural lines in some of the Eastern States. He also had a number of year's experience in the study of fruit growing and flower culture in South America. His wide experience coupled with his pleasing address, make him one of the most interesting lecturers on Horticulture in the Dominion of Canada. The Society is to be congratulated upon securing the services of such an able man.

This meeting is free to the public, and all citizens of the town are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be held in the Town Hall and a musical program will also be provided. At this season of the year when all are looking towards beautifying their homes, Mr. Cutting should be greeted with a full house.

New Century, Sunlight and Handy Washers, sold on approval.

MADOLE & WILSON.

That New Dye called "Dyola" is sold at WALLACE'S RED-CROSS DRUG STORE 3 packages for 25 cents also Diamond Dyes, Turkish, Standard or Rex all same price.

TAMWORTH.

A large number attended the sale at D. Kearn's here on Thursday last.

Mr. Michael Cassidy has taken charge of farm lately occupied by Mr. Dan Kearns.

Mr. P. Quinn left on Friday for Tweed after a short visit with friends here.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Harrison, Erinsville on Friday last. Deceased was highly respected and the bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mr. P. Way spent a few days of the past week visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. Healy.

Miss Nellie Larkin spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Larkins

A new grain exchange will be built at Winnipeg, to cost \$250,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

THE SILVER BAR

The Silver Bar property is situated strictly within the rich native silver and cobalt zone and adjoining the richest portion of the famous Gillies Timber Limit and one and a half miles from the Town of Cobalt.

The sale of One Hundred Thousand Shares of the Silver Bar Mining Co's stock—par value \$1.00—commenced April 9, 1906.

For shares and information, apply to

E. S. LATIMER,

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=

Agent.

for the closing and stopping up of that part of the Public Road known as the Mississippi Road West: lying westward of the east end of the bridge crossing Smith's creek and extending in a north westerly direction to the west end of the bridge crossing the Mississippi Branch.

Any person objecting to the closing and stopping up of the above described part or position of the said Public Road is requested to file his protest or state his objections to the Township Clerk, on or before the First day of June, 1906.

PAUL STEIN.

Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashby.

Dated at Denbigh this Fifth day of April, A. D., 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law will be passed at the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, for the establishing or adoption of the following portions of Public Roads.

1.—One piece of a Road to be located on or near the line between Lots Number Three and Four in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Abinger.

2.—One Road starting on the Road known as the Swamp Road, running in a westerly direction and crossing Lots Number Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Denbigh.

3.—One Road starting on the Glenfield Road and running in a westerly direction, crossing Lots Number Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten, in the Third Concession of the Township of Denbigh.

Any person interested, objecting to the establishment of the above described Roads is requested to file a statement containing valid reasons for his objection with the undersigned, on or before the First day of June 1906.

PAUL STEIN.

Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashby.

Dated at Denbigh this Fifth day of April, A. D., 1906.

contemplating a Commercial Education in Shortland, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., or Civil Service course, will find the

Frontenac Business College

Kingston, Ontario,

the best equipped and most up-to-date business training institution in Eastern Ontario. Students may enter at any time, and all graduates are assisted to good paying situations. Write for catalog and rates.

W. H. SHAW.

President.

T. N. STOCKDALE.

Principal.

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, or outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 60 acres—The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,

Toronto Ont

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province in Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging.

Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

CUT PRICES UNTIL FEB'Y FIRST.

Fur Coats, Jackets, Capelines, Collars, Capes, etc., from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

Gentlemen's Overcoats and Jackets 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts 20 per cent. off.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

ALONZO WALKER,
ENTERPRISE, ONT.

JUST THINK

All Japan teas are adulterated, while

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea is
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Sold Only in Sealed Lead Packets at 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. By all Grocers. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Paris Gives One Meal a Day—Salt Water on Streets.

In Paris the city government gives every school child one full meal a day. This does not tend to pauperize the children or to lessen the responsibility of the parents, for all those who can afford to pay for the meal are expected to do so. On the other hand, no jealousy or contempt can be felt by the richer children for their starved comrades; for all are supplied with the same metal token, which has to be given up in exchange for the meal. The "cantine scolaire," as the municipal soup kitchen is called, is not confined to Paris. In the provinces, the "soupe scolaire," its equivalent, has sent up the school attendance by leaps and bounds. Here, however, instead of paying for their mid-day meal, all those who can possibly do so are encouraged to bring to school their handful of vegetables and the like and the contributions are all put into the common soup.

Many European cities on the seacoast use salt water for watering the public thoroughfares, calling it a waste to make use of fresh water for this purpose. They are the more satisfied because certain properties of sea water eliminate the necessity of frequent applications. On the other hand, salt water exerts a very destructive influence on the paint and varnish of vehicles, and merchants affirm that the salt is found everywhere and that its delinquency is attended with harmful results. And again, salt water is destructive to the pipes and metallic fittings, and the leakage of the pipes kills vegetation in trees, parks and gardens.

HEALTH IN SPRING.

Nature Needs Assistance in Making New Health-Giving Blood.

Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it. Without new blood you will feel weak and languid; you may have twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, occasional headaches, a variable appetite, pimples or eruptions of the skin, or a pale, pasty complexion. These are sure signs that the blood is out of order. A tonic is needed to give new energy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic in all the world. They make new rich blood—your greatest need in spring. They clear the skin, drive out disease and make tired, depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Mrs. Chas. Masson, Yarmouche, Que., proves the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in building up people who have become weakened and run down. She says:—"In the winter of 1905 I was very much run down and lost flesh rapidly. My blood was poor. I suffered from indigestion, severe headaches and general debility. In this condition I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and thanks to this valuable medi-

CHAMELEON A LADY'S PET

BECOME GREATLY ATTACHED TO THEIR OWNERS.

The Little Creatures Change Their Color to Suit Dress of the Mistress.

The chameleon promises to be a favorite pet in London this year.

One great point in favor of the chameleon is its accommodating habit of taking on the hue of the color against which it is placed. Thus one chameleon will match up with gowns of half a dozen different shades. So, though fashionable, it is really quite an economical adornment.

Much, however, will depend upon the weather, for, like the summer girl, the chameleon only thrives when the sun is bright. To import them now would be almost madness, as a cold snap would rob them of their brightly colored little lives.

The chameleon is really the ideal pocket pet. It has a habit of sitting on its hind legs, and it has weird, staring eyes perched on the top of its head. To pursue natural history further, it may be pointed out that, the chameleon never goes far from home.

ITS FUNNY WAYS.

It has two little arms, with almost human-fingered hands, and with these it clings for an indefinite time to anything on which it is placed. For instance, if you put a chameleon on a plant it will cling to that plant until removed. Or if a lady attaches it to her gown, it will cling passionately to her dress. It will never fall off and it will never run away. In fact, it may be said that chameleons always become very much attached to their owner.

The species most recommended is the one hailing from Morocco, which is about five inches long, and has a fascinating habit of curling its tail between its legs and up its chest. One of these placed on its hind legs and provided with penholder as a walking-stick will sit for hours on end without moving.

COLD KILLS THEM.

The diet of the chameleon consists of meat-worms and flies. The latter the chameleon catches for himself in the summer months by shooting out his comparatively immense tongue.

There is one sad aspect to the chameleon fashion. When the summer has flown and cold weather comes, the chameleon must die unless sheltered in a very hot plant house or sent south for the winter. One well-known marchioness, who became very fond of her chameleon, last summer sent it to Biskra during the winter months. At the present moment it is in excellent health, and will be restored to its devoted mistress when spring develops.

NINE MURDERS FOR MONEY.

Father and Brother Among Victims

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR
THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Con.

Norah found her old room ready for her, and Harman waiting to attend upon her as of old; and in condition of wonderment beyond description, she changed her travelling dress for an evening one. The sight of Harman awakened all the painful memories connected with Becca South. She asked gently if Harman had heard any tidings of the lost girl and Harman, with a sigh, shook her head.

"No, my lady—no, ma'am—not a word, and—"

She was going to add, "I shall never hear of her again," but did not want to sadden her beloved mistress, and changed the subject.

Presently the big gong resounded through the house, and Norah went down to the drawing-room.

The Fernalds were there and Jack, but not Cyril nor Mr. Petherick.

Norah looked around.

"He is not here yet!" said Lady Ferndale, taking her hand and drawing her to her almost protectingly. "Are you very anxious to see the new earl, Norah?"

Norah smiled. A kind of presentiment of some approaching surprise and climax suddenly flashed upon her, but it was vague and indefinite.

"Are not you?" she said. "What does it all mean, and why does he come in this mysterious manner? Where is Cyril?"

"He will be here directly; he is in the library with Mr. Petherick," said Lord Ferndale, crossing over to her, and taking his place beside her, also with an air of supporting and encouraging her. "He has something of importance to communicate to Mr. Petherick—"

"About the earl?" she asked, her brows coming together with a puzzled expression.

Before Lord Ferndale could answer, the door opened, and the butler, with a look baffling description, said:

"Lord Arrowdale."

Norah started, and held Lady Ferndale's hand tightly, and looked toward the door, but she saw no one beside Cyril and the old lawyer.

Then suddenly she caught a glimmering of the truth from a certain expression in Cyril's face. The next instant he was by her side, and had got both her hands in his.

"Are you so surprised, dearest?" he murmured.

"Am I? Cyril!" broke from her, as she clung to him, her lovely eyes searching his face. "Are you—?"

"Yes, countess!" said Mr. Petherick, with a slight emphasis on the title. "The Earl of Arrowdale, for whom we have been looking so long, is none other than your husband, Mr. Cyril Burne!"

Norah uttered a faint cry, and trembled a little; and then, as they gathered round her, and, all talking at once, began to explain the mystery, the tears rose in her eyes, and, half laughing and half crying, she hid her face on Cyril's breast.

They were all excited, and the old lawyer certainly not the least.

"Of course. I have been a blind old idiot," he exclaimed to Lord Ferndale, "or I should have guessed the truth long ago. But, you see, we lawyers are not accustomed to romance, and—and it never occurred to me that Mr. Burne could be other than he represented himself. If I were to try and tell you how glad I am that things are as they are I couldn't do it!" And he laughed, and coughed, and nodded to one and the

other, he understood her as little as the swine wallowing in its sty understands the mystery of the stars. To his base mind it seemed just impossible that any woman should choose obscurity and poverty before rank and wealth. Yes, he told himself in his solitary musings in the grim, desolate cottage, she would come round in time. Any day, any hour, he might receive a message from her. She would come back and send for him, and accept his terms. He should be the husband of Lady Norah Arrowdale, and, if not lord of Santleigh, the owner of the vast wealth left by the late earl. And so he waited—waited with a restless, feverish impatience, intensified into an agony far past description by the hideous secret which haunted him.

All day he spent shut up in the house in which his crime had been committed, and which seemed a torture house and a tomb to him. It was only at night that he emerged from the gloomy silence of the haunted cottage, and then he avoided his fellow-men, and prowled about the dark lanes and round the Court.

He heard of Mr. Petherick's arrival, and knew that he was staying at the Court, but he did not go near him. He would wait, he told himself, until Norah returned and sent for him. Then—well, he called up a vision of victory and triumph which almost made him giddy, and for the moment dispelled the dark shadow which hovered about him.

This evening he had sauntered up the avenue with his head resting upon his breast, and, suddenly raising his eyes, saw that the windows of the vast mansion were full of light.

He stood still and gazed, and his heart beat expectantly, and he drew nearer and waited, his hands clasped tightly and feverishly behind his back.

Presently a servant came hurrying down the drive, and he stopped him. "Beg your pardon, Mr. Berton. You gave me a fright, sir."

"What—why is the place lit up to-night?" asked Guildford Berton, controlling his voice, and speaking as calmly and composedly as he could.

The man touched his hat.

"The new earl's coming, sir."

Guildford Berton's hands gripped each other still more tightly, and he bit his lip as he choked back the exclamation which nearly burst from him.

"The earl!" he said, wonderingly.

"Yes, sir; quite sudden and unexpected like. Mr. Petherick only heard this morning. There's Lord and Lady Ferndale and another gentleman there to meet him. Beggin' your pardon, sir, I must be goin' on," and he hurried off.

Guildford Berton drew back among the trees. The news had startled and bewildered him. He had been so absorbed with his one idea—waiting for Norah's return and decision—that he had scarcely given a thought to the young earl, for whom he had been looking so long and fruitlessly.

He paced slowly down the avenue, hurrying back.

"Do you know when the earl is coming?" he asked.

No, the man said, nobody knew for certain; but it was supposed that he would arrive to dinner.

Guildford Berton hesitated a moment, then said:

"And is Lady Norah—it is not known when she returns?"

The man shook his head, doubtless

My blood was poor. I suffered from indigestion, severe headaches and general debility. In this condition, I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and thanks to this valuable medicine I am again enjoying perfect health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the ailments due to poor blood or shattered nerves. That is why they cure anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney trouble, indigestion and the secret ailments of women and girls. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He (on his knees)—"Darling, I love you with all my heart, with all my soul, and with all the strength of my being." She—"Are you in earnest, Clarence?" He (reproachfully)—"In earnest? Do you think I am bagging my trousers in this way for fun?"

A BROAD STATEMENT

This announcement is made without any qualifications. Hem-Roid is the one preparation in the world that guarantees it.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case of Piles. It is in the form of a tablet.

It is the only pile remedy used internally. It is impossible to cure an established case of Piles with ointments, suppositories, injections, or outward appliances.

A guarantee is issued with every package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, which contains a month's treatment.

Go and talk to your druggist about it.

The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

"Why, Clara, you look radiant! What has happened?" "I've just received an invitation to a wedding." "Well, there's nothing particular in that to go into raptures over." "Yes, but it happens to be my own," and she showed the new engagement-ring.

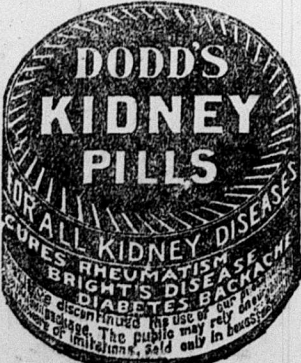
Doctored Nine Years for Tetter.—Mr. James Gaston, merchant, of Wilkes-barre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been disfigured with Tetters on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment, it helped me from the first application, and now I am permanently cured."—135.

"Yes," said the fair young girl, "every body says I'm just the picture of 'mammy.'" "Well," replied the gallant youth, "you're certainly a flat-bellied picture."

THE JAPS did it. They supplied the mental food in the "D & L" Mental Master, which cures instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica.

This is a delicate way of putting it, isn't it? "My dear," he said to his wife at table, "I begin to think there are a few misprints in your cookery book."

A worthy old farmer, who thoroughly detested taxes and tax-gatherers, was once called on by a collector a second time for taxes he had paid, but for which he had mislaid the receipt; and, as he told the story to a friend, he exclaimed:—"Would you believe it, sir, the fellow began to abuse me!" "Well," said his friend, "what did you do?" "Do? Why, I remonstrated with him." "And to what effect?" "Well, I don't know to what effect; but the poker was bent!"



will be restored to his devoted mistress when spring develops.

NINE MURDERS FOR MONEY.

Father and Brother Among Victims of Assassin.

The whole of South Africa has been talking of nothing but the appalling revelations which have followed up the disinterment of the body of a farmer named Schaefer, which was found buried in a fowl house on the premises of the murderer, Pierre Basson, near Cape Town.

It is now established that Basson, who shot himself on seeing his victim's body exhumed, is responsible for at least nine murders, two of his victims being his father and his brother. Basson was only 25 years old at the time of his death. The motive was in every case the same. The murderer selected a victim who was pressed for money, lent him a fairly large sum, and obtained his insurance policy as a guarantee of payment.

There seems little doubt that he was born a criminal of the worst type. His father, a fine type of the Cape fugitive, disapproved of his son's vicious tendencies when the latter was only 12 years old. It is related that he once roasted a cat alive over a slow fire, and throughout his childhood was guilty of numerous acts of atrocious cruelty to animals.

His father, a man of robust health, who had never had an illness in his life, died suddenly on Oct. 15, 1900. No post-mortem was held, though the extraordinary suddenness of the death caused much comment, and there is little doubt that he was poisoned. He was insured for \$42,000, the whole of which went to Pierre Basson.

Early in 1903 Basson returned home one day from a fishing expedition, and announced nonchalantly that his brother Jasper had been washed off a rock and drowned. Jasper was insured for \$17,500, and it is remarkable that nearly the whole of this amount was in an accident policy, so that if Jasper had died a natural death Pierre would not have benefited.

KAFFIRS AND SLAVES.

Origin of Two Words is an Interesting Bit of History.

Very curious has been the history of the word "kafir." The French explorers who have been opening up the Sudan and Sahara find that they are called kufs by the Mohammedans, while Sir Henry Rawlinson once said that the loveliest Oriental lady he had ever seen was a kafir slave at Kabul. When she had loosened her golden hair she could cover herself completely as with a veil. This name of kafir is as world-wide as Islamism, for it is the name of "unbeliever" applied by true Mohammedans to those that refuse the faith. The Portuguese found it applied to the negroes of East Africa by their Arab predecessors, and handed it on to the Dutch and to the English. The kafir slave in Kabul belonged to one of those black-clad mountain tribes in the heart of Afghanistan who till 1895 defied their Moslem neighbors, and on their dizzy precipices gazed on their idolatry. These Afghan kaffirs claim to be descended from the Greeks who came with Alexander in his conquest of the east.

A remarkable instance of verbal degradation is the word "slave." Its original, the Russian "slava," meant glorious, being etymologically akin to the English word "glory," and was proudly taken as their name by the Slavonic people. But when the Germans reduced hosts of the Slavs to servitude their name, from malice or accident, as Gibbon says, became synonymous with "servile." It retains no more suggestion of its racial origin now than does "ogre," which is really "Hungarian," from a confusion of the Magyars with the Huns, and of both with the terrible Tartars.

BRAINS FOR TWO.

Clarence—Miss Sharpun has brains enough for two, bah Jove!

Florence—Then why don't you marry

ever occurred to me that Mr. Burne could be other than he represented himself. If I were to try and tell you how glad I am that things are as they are I couldn't do it! And he laughed, and coughed, and nodded to one and the other. "No need to trouble about that money now, you know, Lord Ferndale," and he chuckled.

"The money the late earl left to Norah?" said Lord Ferndale.

"Yes, yes!" assented the old man. "We shan't dispute the will now. Lord Arrowdale won't be troubled by us. He may keep it and welcome."

Cyril heard and looked round.

"It is not Lord Arrowdale's to keep, Mr. Petherick," he said, with a laugh. "Will you take charge of this for Lady Arrowdale, please?" And he handed him the long blue packet in which he had inclosed the marriage certificate. "Open it, please."

Mr. Petherick opened it, and hastily read the paper inclosed. Then he held out his hand with an impulse of satisfaction and approval.

"It is a deed of gift to Lady Norah of all that the will gave her!" he exclaimed. "My lord," and he bowed to Cyril with an almost solemn formality, "permit me to express my conviction that in the present holder of your ancient and honorable title your house has a worthy and noble representative."

There was more handshaking and talking, but at last Lord Ferndale reminded the rest that dinner was waiting—and spoiling—and Cyril, relinquishing Norah to him, gave his arm to Lady Ferndale.

As the door opened they saw that the hall was full of servants. The butler had borne the startling news of Cyril's identity to the servants' hall, and in a flutter of intense excitement, they had gathered together to give him and his beautiful wife a welcome.

Not for many years had the vaulted roof rung with such cheers as rose when the party came out from the drawing-room into the hall, and it was not until Cyril had led Norah forward, and spoken a few heartfelt words of greeting and thanks that the party were permitted to go in to dinner.

And long before the meal was over was heard the buzz and murmur of an excited crowd gathered on the terrace outside, for the news had spread through the village like wildfire, and the excited people had hurried to the Court to ascertain for themselves whether the story were true; whether, indeed, Mr. Cyril Burne were the real Earl of Arrowdale, and beautiful Lady Norah, whom they had learned to love, the countess; and it was not until Cyril had taken Norah out onto the terrace and presented himself and her to the cheering crowd that it would consent to bethink itself to the merrymaking for which the household had made hasty preparations.

It was a night of wild excitement. Some ready-witted individuals rushed off to the church and set the bells ringing, and others hurriedly built up a huge bonfire on the green, and soon the flames were spreading sky high, and helping the bells to proclaim the home-coming of the young earl and his bride.

With her arm within her husband's, and surrounded by their friends, Norah watched the red reflection of the great fire and listened to the pealing of the bells with feelings of profound joy and gratitude; joy so perfect and absorbing that it is little wonder she forgot for the moment the existence of such a person as Guildford Berton, of the mystery attending the disappearance of Becca South.

Indeed, not one of them, excepting Jack, gave a thought to the man whose base scheming had so nearly wrecked the life of the beautiful girl whom they all loved. It was only he who remembered that Guildford Berton had still to be reckoned with.

CHAPTER XL.

That evening, an hour before the romantic arrival of the Earl and Countess of Arrowdale, Guildford Berton had wandered up the avenue and gazed up at the great house. He had accepted Lady Ferndale's promise, and had waited as she had advised him. What could she have intended to imply, he asked himself, but that Norah would come round to his terms, and was only asking for a few days' grace? What could she do but

would arrive to dinner.

Guildford Berton hesitated a moment, then said:

"And is Lady Norah—it is not known when she returns?"

The man shook his head, doubtless wondering why Mr. Berton did not go up to the Court and ask the question of Mr. Petherick.

"I can't say, sir; I haven't heard that she is expected, even."

Guildford Berton walked on and reached the cottage. It was dark and gloomy and forbidding as usual, and he threw himself into the armchair beside the neglected fire, which was smoldering sullenly in the small, pinched grate, and mused.

How long would it be before Norah returned and they could be married? How long would it be before he could leave this place, which he hated with a fear and loathing beyond words, and take her away with him? His wife! His wife! The vision dispelled for a space the gloom which enveloped him, and he sat muttering.

"Lady Ferndale is at the Court; I will go and speak to her. I'll ask her where Norah is, and how long it will be before she comes back. She cannot refuse to tell me. Yes, I'll go to the Court to-night. What does it matter to me that this young fool and vagabond has come? I want nothing of him, I want Norah! Norah! Norah! I will go up to-night—to-night!"

Then he crouched lower over the fire, and warmed his hands at the feeble flame which he had succeeded in rousing, and suddenly he was startled by the crash of bells. He rose, with that look on his face which the man wears whose brain is beginning to soften from constant brooding, and as he looked through the window a tongue of fire shot up and lit up the room.

For a moment he stared, wild-eyed, then he realized what had happened.

"Curse the fools!" he muttered with a snarl. "They'll wish they were tolling for his death or had got him on the top of a fire, before many months have gone," and he flung himself into the chair again.

But presently, as if the voices shouting and cheering drew him in spite of himself, he rose, and, flinging on his coat, took up a soft wideawake hat, and, carefully locking the gate, went out.

By this time the light from the huge bonfire was casting a mellow glow over the village, and its reflection, red and blithe, could be seen in those windows

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

of the Court in which there happened to be no light.

As he entered the village street he found a crowd of people tending toward the Court, as a stream tends to the sea. He joined them half mechanically, and, in their midst, presently found himself on the lawn just beneath the terrace.

A stream of light poured from the dining-room windows onto the broad marble pavement of the terrace, and fell on the upturned faces of the crowd; and the red glow from the bonfire poured from behind them and seemed to mingle with the light from the window.

The crowd was shouting all round him, and in the overstrained condition of his nerves he could not distinguish what they were saying.

"What is it the fools are yelling for?" he demanded of a man who stood beside him, and who was, with the exception of himself, the only silent person in the crowd.

The man started slightly as he heard Guildford Berton's hard, sarcastic voice, and emitted a low whistle of surprise.

"Hullo!" he said, close to his ear, for the noise was almost deafening where they stood, "you here! I should have thought you would have made yourself scarce by this time, now the game's up. Do you mean to say you don't hear what they are shouting for? They are calling for the earl and his wife! Take my advice, and follow my example," and with a grin he moved away sideways and was lost in the crowd, at the moment Guildford Berton recognized him—Furlong.

At another time the man's sudden appearance—and disappearance—and sinister warning would have had some effect upon Guildford Berton; but a strange mood possessed him that night, and it may almost be said that he actually forgot the man the moment he lost sight of him. But the words, "the earl and his wife!" haunted him.

"Is the earl married?" he asked of a woman who had taken Furlong's place at his side.

She stared at him.

"Don't you know that—" she began, then she broke off to exclaim, "Why, it's Mr. Guildford, isn't it, sir?"

He stifled an oath, and got away from her and into the centre of the crowd, pushing nearer and nearer the terrace.

"His lordship's at dinner, and won't come out, bless you!" said a man.

"Oh, yes, he will; at least she will, bless her heart!" was the retort; and Guildford Berton, wondering dully why the new countess, who must be a stranger, should seem so well known and already popular, pulled his soft hat further over his face, and waited.

Presently a roar rose from the crowd; the dining-room windows had been flung wide open by a couple of footmen, and a stalwart man stepped out onto the terrace, with a lady on his arm.

The light from the bonfire fell full upon his face and hers, and Guildford stared and gasped, and then laughed hoarsely. He must be going mad for certain, to imagine that these two must be Cyril Burne and Norah. Yes, that was it; he was losing his reason.

Then, as if in a dream, he heard the gentleman speak. The words fell upon his ears as if they had been spoken by some one a mile off, and yet he caught every one distinctly. What was he saying, this man who looked like that hound Cyril Burne?

"Thank you, my friends, one and all, for the kind welcome you have given us. I trust none of us will ever forget this night, and that henceforth we are neighbors in every sense of the word. Thank you again and again, not only for myself, but for my dear wife, whom all of you know, and whose heart is full of gratitude for your kind wishes."

A mighty cheer rose, deafening, thrilling. And almost before it had ceased Guildford Berton clutched the arm of the man pressing against him.

"Who—who is that?" he demanded, hoarsely.

The man stared at him, and shook his hand off impatiently.

"That fellow, as you call him, master, is the young earl, the gentleman as was Mr. Burne, the artist; and that

THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF

THAT LUMBAGO IS ALWAYS CURED
BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Quebec Man Cured his Kidneys with
Dodd's Kidney Pills, and his Lumbago
Vanished.

Quebec, P. Q., April 2.—(Special).—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57 Little Champlain Street, this city, has added his statement to the great mass of proof that Lumbago is caused by disordered Kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says:

"I was troubled with Lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. After the first box I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid cannot stay in the blood if the Kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys work right.

PROFESSIONAL GOSSIPS.

In China elderly ladies are regularly employed as gossips, and they are paid well. It is usual for them to go to the best houses, beating a drum to announce their arrival, and to offer their services to the lady as entertainers. If their offer is accepted, they sit down and tell the latest news, the choicest scandal, and anything that they think may interest their hearers. Should their stock-in-trade prove very delectable they most likely go away with a very handsome present in addition to their regular fee, which is at the rate of about 1s. an hour. Some of these gossips have a large number of clients, whom they visit at regular intervals.

REFLECTION.

The photographer was thoughtfully surveying a row of pictures he had taken of a number of patrons.

"There is no denying the fact," he muttered, "there are some ugly features in this business."

How long have your Kidneys been sick?—Here's South American Kidney Cure evidence that's convincing: "I am a new man—three bottles cured me." "Five bottles cured me of Diabetes." "I never expected to be cured of Bright's Disease, but half a dozen bottles did it." "I thought my days were numbered, but this great remedy cured me." It never fails.—134.

"My dear Miss Kempton," remarked Mr. Cliftonville, meeting the young lady by chance, "your new hat is simply divine. I crossed the street especially to get a better view. However, I shouldn't like to sit behind it at the theatre." "But, then, you needn't," retorted Miss Kempton, with an arch smile; "for you are welcome to sit beside it." What could the poor boy do?

DO NOT ALLOW yourself to become alarmed because you have lost your appetite and are losing flesh, but commence taking "Ferrovin" the best tonic. It will build you up quickly.

To avoid "catching" cold keep your room at an even temperature, don't sit with your back to a warm fire, and avoid draughts.

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"Silver Plac Healing Oil"	"International Calf Cure"
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honestly.
The man started at him, and shook his hand off impatiently.
"That fellow, as you call him, master, is the young earl, the gentleman as was Mr. Burne, the artist; and that young lady is his wife, Lady Norah as was. Hurrah! Hurrah! One more cheer, boys! Hurrah!"

(To be continued).

LIGHT FOR 184 MILES.

Splendid as the illumination of Rangoon was, nothing in all the Prince of Wales' tour of India has approached the magnificent conception which was carried out by the railway authorities. Both sides of the line to Mandalay were decorated with a string of lamps burning in transparent petal-like cups of tinted paper. Between every other pair a native stood with a great double torch, and this illumination was continued along the line without intermission till daylight shone upon the royal train. The distance thus covered by the double line was 184 miles, and, it may be added, to show the enormous preparation involved that each Burman stood 20 yards only from his neighbor.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

Baby's Own Tablets are equally good for little babies or big children. If a child is suffering from any of the minor ills of childhood a few doses of the Tablets will cure it. And an occasional dose to the well child will prevent sickness. Mrs. A. Mercier, Riviere Ouelle, Que., says:—"My baby was cross, irritable, did not sleep at night and did not seem to thrive, but since giving her Baby's Own Tablets all this is changed. She now eats well, sleeps well and is growing fat. The Tablets have proved a blessing to both myself and the child." So say all mothers who have used this medicine. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

A STUDENT'S MANIA.

An Extraordinary Case Aired in A Berlin Court.

A most extraordinary story is told in the Central Criminal Court of Berlin, Germany, the other day, by Robert Stoss, a student, 22 years of age, who was charged with causing bodily injury, public violence and theft. These three charges were represented by Stoss, having cut off the hair of sixteen young girls in the streets of Berlin.

Evidence was given that Stoss had passed all his examinations with honors and that he had special talent as a mathematician. He was an industrious, well-behaved student.

When questioned by the presiding judge, Stoss said that his taste for beautiful, long hair was so intense that he could not resist it. He began cutting off girls' hair the day the Crown Princess made her public entrance into Berlin.

"I cannot explain why I could not resist temptation to cut off girls' hair," he said. "I perpetrated the second offence in November last, when the King of Spain arrived in Berlin, and the girl whose hair was cut off did not notice what had been done."

"What did you do with the hair?" asked the judge.

"I took it home and kept it in a box labeled 'Reminiscences,'" replied Stoss. "If you were liberated would you promise never again to cut off girls' hair?" asked the judge.

"I cannot promise; I cannot say whether I could resist the temptation," was the reply.

Stoss stated that he had tied each trophy with a ribbon and labeled it with the date on which he obtained possession of it.

The court discharged Stoss, his relatives promising to place him under restraint.

MAKING PAYMENT.

"All I have in the world I owe to my wife," murmured the millionaire, who was about to fail, "and I guess I better square up with her right now."

And he proceeded to put his possessions in his wife's name.

Cure the Nerves and you will control almost every disease that flesh is heir to. The foundation of health is a perfect stomach and good digestion—these right and you are insured plenty of nerve force, perfect circulation and pure blood. South American Nerve is a wonder-worker—gives nerve force—makes rich blood. It's a veritable "Elixir of Life."—132.

Mrs. Green (who thinks of engaging)—"But is the girl honest? Can she be trusted?" Mrs. Brown (the girl's former mistress)—"You need not be in the least alarmed. She is perfectly honest. All the time she was with me I never knew her to take a thing—not even my advice as to how things should be done."

MONTH AFTER MONTH a cold sticks, and seems to tear holes in your throat. Are you aware that even a stubborn and long-neglected cold is cured with Allen's Lung Balm? Cough and worry no longer.

The Lady: "Pa wants us to wait ten years before we marry; but that will not matter, dear George. You will still be young then." The Escort: "Yes, my dear; but it was not of myself I was thinking."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

He: "I'd consider it a great pleasure to talk to a woman like Miss Gassaway." She: "What! Why, she'd talk you to death." He: "I said I'd consider it a pleasure to talk to her, not to listen to her."

A SKIN THAT BURNS with eczema, and is covered with eruptions that discharge a thin fluid, may be made smooth and slightly with Weaver's Ointment. But this external remedy should be used in conjunction with Weaver's Syrup.

Peach: "Mr. Riche says very bitter things about those lazy sons of his, but his wife is always making excuses for them." Bloom: "Yes, she makes excuses, but he has to make allowances for them; that's what angers him."

No Heart too Bad to be Cured.—Testimony could be piled high in commendation of the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. No case stands against this great remedy where it did not relieve the most acute heart sufferings inside of thirty minutes. It attacks the disease in an instant after being taken.—131.

"And why don't you like her, Mabel?" "Because she talks so much scandal. I was dying to tell her about Mrs. Jones's goings-on, and about the awful way Mr. Jenkins treats his wife, but she never gave me a chance to get a word in."

For 33 Years

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been before the public, and this, together with the fact that its sales have steadily increased year by year, is the best proof of the merit of

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as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Those who have used Shiloh would not be without it. Those who have never used it should know that every bottle is sold with a positive guarantee that, if it doesn't cure you, the dealer will refund what you paid for it. Shiloh

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thousands of the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Let it cure you.

"Last winter I coughed for three months and thought I was going into Consumption. I took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did me any good until I used Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Four bottles cured me. This winter I had a very bad cold, was not able to speak, my lungs were sore on the side and back. Six bottles of Shiloh made me well again. I have given it to several people, and every one of them have been cured.—D. Joseph, St. Francis, Que."

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Dr. Younger—"You're a little bit under weight. You don't eat enough."

Mr. Mussel—"Nonsense! If I were to eat more I'd have dyspepsia."

Dr. Younger—"I know, but that's my specialty, you know."

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I will mail descriptive literature and will interest you. Gen. Callahan, P.O. Box 8, S. F. Ry., Railway Exchange, Chicago.

WIDESPREAD DEVASTATION

New Craters in Vesuvius Belching Forth Subterranean Fire.

A despatch from Naples says: The eruption of Vesuvius, which on Saturday reached a magnitude placing it among the historic displays of Vesuvian fury, increased in violence on Sunday, and in the evening threatened to become even more terrible. The earth for miles around quaked repeatedly, the shocks being felt in Naples, and greatly alarming the citizens, although they caused no harm. Incessant rumblings, groanings and thunderings accompany the repeated explosions at the crater, whence there is an immense discharge of lava, cinders and hot rocks. Ashes are falling over a large part of Southern Italy, even to the east coast. These and the dense smoke on Sunday evening blotting out all sight of the mountain, the Island of Capri and the Town of Sorrento from Naples. During the day many areas around the mountain were in darkness.

The towns and villages have been generally abandoned. Hence the extent of the damage is unknown fully. Refugees brought from Torre Annunziata in artillery wagons on Sunday evening reported that the lava stream, striking a villa on the outskirts of that town, divided, one current flowing in the direction of Pompeii, while the other threatened to destroy Torre Annunziata. It has since been reported that the lava reached the town, sweeping over the barriers that had been erected with the utmost energy by the military engineers. The latter, together with all the officials and the whole population, were compelled to abandon the town. The prisoners in the city jails were placed on boats and brought to Naples. No loss of life is reported at Torre Annunziata, but at San Giuseppe a church and several houses had been wrecked, apparently by an earthquake. Several persons were killed and injured. The remainder of the populace fled in a panic.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ABANDONED

Ottajano, Poggio, Marino, Somma, and other towns and villages have been abandoned. Lava is flowing several feet deep through the streets of Ottajano, and many houses have fallen.

The latest reports from Pompeii state that a lava current 600 feet wide and 21 feet deep is rapidly nearing that place. The cemetery and some houses north-west of the town have been destroyed.

Bosco Reale is also threatened. The railway around the mountain has been wrecked in one or two places. The destruction of the crops and the ruination of cultivated soil will involve tremendous losses.

The observatory, on the northwest slope of the volcano, was held by Dr. Matteucci, the director, and his staff, long after a general observer would have thought it possible. Eventually the place had to be abandoned, and it is now destroyed. The funicular railway and Cook's Hotel have been wrecked.

The Village of Bosco-Trecase was buried Saturday by the lava which flowed from the crater formed April 2. The inhabitants abandoned it in time to save their lives. They had lingered in the hope of saving their belongings, but the destroying stream advanced on them so fast that they finally fled in terror, leaving their possessions behind.

The eruption became so violent on Saturday that the authorities ordered the inhabitants of Bosco-Trecase to leave their homes and retire from the zone of danger. The town had a population of about 10,000, and was the nearest one of importance to the crater, lying between the volcano and Pompeii. The village was then in danger of destruction by the stream of lava which was flowing down the south side of the mountain, and fine sand was falling upon it in great quantities.

APPEAL FOR AID.

An appeal for aid was sent to the government by the Mayor. He asked for troops and artillery wagons to assist in removing the inhabitants and their valuables to a place of safety.

New craters have opened in the sides of the mountain, some of them opposite Naples. The lava issuing from the new crater which was formed on April 2 has now divided into two streams. One of these is flowing south-east toward Ferzigno over the old lava bed of 1834, and is not causing any damage. The other is flowing southward over Bosco-Trecase and the neighboring vineyards.

The peasants are holding services of intercession, addressed especially to St. Anne, the patron saint of Naples. The detonations in the crater continue, and are of the most violent character. There are frequent electric flashes.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 10. — Flour—Exporters are paying \$3.65 for 90 per cent. Ontario patents, buyers' bags. Manitoba, \$4.30 to \$4.50 for first patents and \$3.90 to \$4 for seconds.

Bran — \$19 was bid, Toronto, bags included.

Wheat — Ontario — 77c bid, C. P. R. points for red and for No. 2 white outside, 77½c asked, 77c bid for mixed.

Wheat — Manitoba — 82c asked, 81c bid for No. 1 northern, Point Edward, May shipment; No. 2 northern, 80½c bid same terms.

Barley — Feed, 47c bid North Bay. Oats — 35½c asked outside for No. 2 white.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The market continues steady. Creamery — 25c to 26c do solids — 27c to 28c Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 18c to 19c do large rolls — 17c to 18c do medium — 16c to 17c Cheese — 14c for large and 14½c for twins.

\$4.25; stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.85; stock calves, \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt. Calves were easy at \$3 to \$6. Export ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75; culls and bucks, \$4.50 to \$5; grain-fed lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt; Spring lambs, \$6 to \$7 each.

Hogs were steady and unchanged. Quotations were:—Selects, \$7.25; fats and lights, \$7 per cwt.

A MONSTER'S CRIME.

Horrible Death of a Five-year-old Girl at Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: In the finding of the body of Ida May Ahern, a child of five years, lying naked and lifeless in a thicket at Cole St. Paul on Thursday morning, there came to light so piteous and so fiendish a crime that the whole island of Montreal is shocked. The horror of it is intensified by the thought that a being of such vicious tendencies could have passed through the community almost unnoticed until he had left the unmistakable marks of his unutterable brutality. Not only had the little girl been lured away from her homeward course after school and subjected to a horrible shame, but blue

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO IS DOING.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Smith, of Peel, moved the second reading of his amendment to the Franchise Act, which provides that unmarried women and widows, who are entitled to vote in municipal elections, shall have votes for the Legislative Assembly, subject to the same conditions which govern male voters. He hoped that the House would give the measure a liberal and gallant support.

SALES OF CHATELS.

Mr. Lucas' bill to amend the Act respecting conditional sales of chattels was warmly supported by the members representing farming communities, but the Attorney-General could not give it his sanction, as in its present shape it would legalize violations of certain contracts. The main feature of the bill is that lien notes, time receipts, contracts for conditional sale of chattels or other contracts should be null and void when they contained provisos, conditions or stipulations that actions or suits in connection with them should be tried in any particular place.

Mr. Hoyle suggested that the courts should be authorized to fix the place of trial and this suggestion will be discussed when the measure comes before the Legal Committee.

MEMBERS TOO DILATORY.

Mr. Pratt was not prepared to move the second reading of his bill to regulate proprietary and patent medicines, and the Premier took advantage of the fact to read the members a brief lecture for their dilatoriness. There were some bills, he said, which had been on the order paper for five weeks, though there was not the shadow of an excuse for the delay. The Government, he declared was doing all it could to expedite business and he thought the members should lend all the assistance they could.

ENQUIRY OF MINISTRY.

Mr. Gage — Is the Government aware that Mr. Joseph Phillips, the president of the Toronto Life, is a prisoner on the charge of misusing funds? That the two other directors of the company have discredited themselves by their evidence at his trial? Also the clerks have shown an absent-mindedness and forgetfulness quite incompatible with competent work? Has the Government thought of appointing some reliable, competent person to take charge of the company's affairs?

ESTIMATES PASSED.

Consideration of the estimates was resumed, a large number of votes being passed, including a total of \$412,395 for public buildings, \$95,260 for public works, \$212,410 for colonization roads, \$427,525 charges on Crown lands, \$180,172 for miscellaneous.

ENGINEERS' BILL.

The Stationary Engineers' Act was reported by the special committee. The bill provides that every engineer operating any steam plant of 50 horse power or over, must pass an examination to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who fixes the fees, entitling him to a certificate. This, however, is not to apply to steam heating plants in schools and public buildings, where the pressure rarely exceeds ten horse power. The association must make a return to the Government annually showing the number of members, applicants, those passed and plucked, together with the reasons for the latter. Every engineer of two years standing, who can show a certificate of good character, is to be admitted to the Association of Engineers. In case of illness of the engineer, employers must allow 30 days before taking on another permanently, using a substitute in the meantime. This also applies to the case of an engineer leaving his employer. Appeals from the Board of Engineers are to be made to the Minister of Agriculture. The penalty for violations of the

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE OTTAWA HOUSE.

ST. LAWRENCE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Bergeron was told by Mr. Brodeur that 122 accidents had happened on the St. Lawrence below Montreal since 1890. Of these 36 had been in the pilotage division of Montreal, and 43 in that of Quebec.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Mr. Kemp learned from Sir Frederick Borden that 224 Canadians had been killed in the war in South Africa, in addition to Major Howard, and 20 others, who at the time of their deaths had ceased to belong to Canadian corps but were still in service in South Africa. The attention of the Government had not been called to the fact that certain seriously disabled soldiers had received no recognition from the Imperial Government.

BEAUTY OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. Cockshutt was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that 14 memorials had been received from Canadian organizations or citizens and 407 from Americans in favor of the preservation of the beauty of Niagara Falls.

SUPPRESSING RIOTS.

Col. Hughes was told by Sir Frederick Borden that the cost to the country of the riots at Sydney, C.B., a year ago had been \$7,809, of which only \$2,500 had been paid by the municipality up to date, and the Department of Justice had been instructed on April 27, 1907, to take legal proceedings against the municipality. There were three municipalities similarly in arrears for the service of troops to suppress riots.

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Hughes (King's) moved a resolution that an address be presented to the King, praying for the submission to the Imperial Parliament of an amendment to the British North America Act, preventing any province of the Dominion from ever having fewer representatives in Parliament than it was given when it entered Confederation.

MILITARY BANDS.

Col. Hughes was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that the Government regulations forbade any military band in uniform to take part in a demonstration or procession for party or political purposes.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Mr. Macdonell was told by Mr. Emerson that the food supplies for the survey parties on the Ontario section of the Transcontinental Railway were not purchased by the Government, but by the Transcontinental Railway Commission, through a purchasing agent who obtained them at most favorable wholesale rate prices. No complaints had been received regarding the supplies. The purchasing agent examined the supplies and tested them before shipment and they were also examined by the commission's agents at the points of destination.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Fitzpatrick to plain the intention of the clause referring to the continuance of trainloads of cattle to their point of destination on a Sunday. What was meant by the "destination"? If it meant the next place where the train could be naturally held up, it would be very objectionable, but if it meant the ocean point, no objection could be found.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the intention was that the point of destination should be the destination of the goods or cattle, not the destination of the train. Confusion might result from this clause, and it would be the duty of the Government to make the point absolutely clear.

Another difficulty might arise regarding the arrival of perishable fruit at its point of destination on a Sunday. Fruit could not be left on the siding all day long. He would invite the attention of all the members of the House to those

do solids 20c to 24c
 Dairy b. rolls, good to choice, 18c to 19c
 do large rolls 17c to 18c
 do medium 16c to 17c
 Cheese — 14c for large and 14½c for
 twins.
 Eggs — New laid are quoted at 16c
 and storage at 13c.
 Poultry — Choice dry plucked turkeys
 are up to 16c to 18c, fat chickens 1c
 higher at 12c to 13c, thin 7c to 8c; fat
 hens, 8c to 9c, thin 6c to 7c, ducks 12c
 to 13c.
 Potatoes — Ontario selling at 65c to
 75c per bag on track here, and 75c to
 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on
 track and 10c more out of store.
 Baled Hay — \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 1
 timothy, and \$6 for No. 2 in car lots
 here.
 Baled Straw — \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for
 car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 10. — Grain — Good
 demand by cable for Manitoba spring
 wheat.
 Oats — No. 2, 39½c; No. 3, 38½c; No.
 4, 37½c.
 Peas — 76c f. o. b. per bushel.
 Barley — Manitoba, No. 3, 49c to
 49½c; No. 4, 48c to 48½c; Ontario, 46c
 f.o.b. 73 per cent. points.
 Corn — American mixed, 51½c; No.
 2 yellow, 52c, ex-track.
 Flour — Manitoba spring wheat pat-
 ents, \$4.50 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4
 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to
 \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do.,
 in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; extras, \$1.65 to
 \$1.75.
 Millfeed — Manitoba bran, in bags,
 \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton;
 Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19.50;
 shorts, \$20, milled mouille, \$21 to \$22;
 straight grain mouille, \$25 to \$27 per ton.
 Rolled Oats — Per bag, \$1.80 to \$1.90
 in car lots, \$2 to \$2.05 in small lots.
 Cornmeal — \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag.
 Hay — No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7 to
 \$7.50; clover, mixed, \$6 to \$6.50, and
 pure clover, \$6.
 Cheese — New-made fodder cheese
 sold at 12c to 12½c in country. Local
 quotations unchanged at 13c to 13½c.
 Butter — New milk butter is selling
 well at 22½c to 23c; old creamery, good
 quality, is bringing 21c to 21½c; infer-
 ior grades, 19c to 20½c.
 Eggs — Fresh receipts were quoted at
 16½c to 17c.
 Potatoes — Per bag of 80 pounds, 60c
 to 65c.
 Honey — White clover, in comb, 13c
 to 14c per pound section; extract, 8c to
 9c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c.
 Provisions — Heavy Canadian short
 cut pork, \$21.50; light short cut, \$20; Am-
 erican short cut, \$20; American cut clear
 fat back, \$20; compound lard 7c to 7½c;
 Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 11¾c; kett-
 le rendered, 12½c to 12¾c; hams, 13c
 to 14½c, according to size; breakfast
 bacon, 15c; Windsor bacon, 15c; fresh
 killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10.25 to
 \$10.50; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.25;
 alive, \$7.75 to \$7.85 for selects.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, April 10. — Flour — Quiet
 and steady. Wheat — Spring unsettled;
 No. 1 Northern, 85c, carloads. Corn —
 Strong; No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 corn,
 40½c. Oats — Dull; No. 2 white, 35½c;
 No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley and rye—No
 offerings.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, April 10.—Wheat — Spot
 market firm; No. 2 red, 83c bid in eleva-
 tor, No. 2 red, 90c nominal, f.o.b. afloat;
 No. 1 northern Duluth, 89c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 10.—Prices continued
 steady for butchers', but owing to an
 alleged weakness in the English market
 an easier tone was noticeable in export-
 ers'. Best exporters' were worth \$4.50
 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.
 Quotations for butchers' cattle were as
 follows:—Choice, \$4.90 to \$5.50; good
 loads, \$4.50 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.15 to
 \$4.45; good cows, \$3.50 to \$4.25; me-
 dium cows, \$3 to \$3.50; common cows,
 \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. A straight load
 of butchers' were sold by Wilson,
 Maybee and Hall for \$5.50 per cwt.
 Short-keeps were quoted at \$4.30 to
 \$4.70; medium weight feeders, \$3.90 to

the community almost unnoticed until
 he had left the unmistakable marks of
 his unutterable brutality. Not only had
 the little girl been lured away from her
 homeward course after school and sub-
 jected to a horrible shame, but blue
 finger prints in the tender flesh show
 that the monster had not stopped at any
 ordinary violence. All the clothing, shoes
 and stockings, was stripped away and
 thrown into the basement of a
 church within a few hundred yards of
 the secluded spot where the outrage took
 place. A young woman saw the man
 climbing over the fence leading from
 the wood with the clothes in his arms,
 and several others saw him with the
 child, and are able to furnish a valuable
 description of his appearance.

Ira has been missing since Tuesday
 afternoon, having failed to return from
 school, and when her clothing was found
 in the church, the distracted mother
 identified it. That fact in a measure pre-
 pared the parent for the terrible reality
 she was soon to face. From the black-
 ness of this revolting crime a single ray
 of mitigation appears, and that is the
 evidence that the murderer was intoxica-
 ted at the time, and therefore not
 fully cognizant of the terrible deed he
 was committing.

Detectives from both the Provincial
 and city staffs have been detailed to
 work on the case. A number of private
 citizens are taking part in the search.
 It is believed that the murderer can
 scarcely escape, so well do all the de-
 scriptions agree.

MINERS ATTACK POLICE.

A Desperate Encounter Near Leth- bridge.

A Lethbridge despatch says: A ser-
 ious clash between the striking miners
 and Mounted Police on guard at No. 3
 shaft of the Galt Mines, about two miles
 from town, was commenced on Thurs-
 day by the attempt of the police to ar-
 rest one of the strikers for objectionable
 conduct. A mob of over three hundred
 men and women attacked the officers,
 outnumbering the latter fifty to one, and
 a pitched battle ensued, the police using
 truncheons freely, while the rioters re-
 sorted to stones and missiles. Constable
 Fitzgerald was seriously, if not fatally,
 injured, and a number of the mob were
 badly clubbed. Reinforcements were
 hurried out from the barracks here and
 dispersed the crowd.

About the same time desperate dynamite
 outrages were perpetrated by the
 strikers or their sympathizers, who at-
 tempted to blow up the residences and
 families of Jos. Oros and Steve Ungary,
 non-union men. A charge was placed
 under the corner of the house of the
 former and exploded, wrecking that por-
 tion of the building and smashing the
 windows in the adjoining residence. A
 shot placed under Ungary's house did
 little damage, but about an hour later
 it was set on fire, and the police found
 the building saturated with coal oil.
 Further outbreaks are feared, and the
 police force here are utterly inadequate
 for such an emergency.

TOWER FELL IN RUINS.

Accident on the New Government Block at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At ten
 minutes to twelve on Thursday morning
 the new tower, which the Government
 has been building in the north-east angle
 of the western departmental block,
 known as the "Laurier tower," collaps-
 ed. No lives were lost, four or five
 workmen employed on it stepping off on
 to the roof of the main structure just in
 time. The loss probably will be \$25,000.
 Just before noon the building began
 to crack. Two men were on the roof
 and stepped off on to the roof of the
 main building. Two or three others
 were in the vacant upper room of the
 tower, and they took alarm and got
 away. Then a crack showed on the out-
 side, a piece the size of a man's body
 fell to the ground, the perpendicular
 crack grew larger, and then, with a loud
 crash, the walls fell outward, burying
 the derrick at the foot of a mass of
 stone, brick, rubble and ironwork.

days before taking on another perman-
 ently, using a substitute in the mean-
 time. This also applies to the case of
 an engineer leaving his employer. Ap-
 peals from the Board of Engineers are
 to be made to the Minister of Agricul-
 ture. The penalty for violations of the
 provisions of the act was reduced on
 the advice of Hon. Adam Beck, making
 the minimum \$10 and the maximum \$20.

RAILWAY BILL.

At one point in the discussion of the
 Railway Bill Premier Whitney made
 an important declaration of policy. The
 operation of electric railways on Sun-
 day was under consideration, and one
 or two members had expressed them-
 selves as adverse to giving extended
 powers in this direction, when Mr.
 Whitney made the following declaration
 on the question: "It is impossible to
 foreshadow what the situation may be
 in five years from to-day. In case the
 future should prove that electrical sys-
 tems will be doing the same amount of
 work and extending over the same dis-
 tances as the steam railways do now,
 the people of the province will have to
 decide whether they will allow those
 railways the same privileges on Sundays
 as the steam railways have to-day. Un-
 til that time comes the Government pro-
 poses that the present law shall remain
 as it is. It may be changed next year
 or the year after, whenever common
 sense may decide. That will be left to
 be decided by the force of public opin-
 ion. There is no immediate hurry or
 necessity for a change."

At another stage of the discussion the
 Premier stated that while electric rail-
 ways deserved every reasonable encour-
 agement, he would not take the responsi-
 bility—and he was certain no one else
 in the Legislature would—of giving
 Councils, which were elected one Janu-
 ary and might be turned out the next,
 the power of granting perpetual fran-
 chises. In his opinion, the time had
 not come when the public would justify
 the Legislature saying that any railway
 should have the right forever of going
 or a highway.

TO STOP LATE REGISTRATION.

Premier Whitney introduced a bill to
 repeal this law. He does not propose
 to put anything in its place, but simply
 to wipe out a measure which, he says,
 has proved itself a perfect nuisance. The
 law as it now stands applies only to
 cities and county towns, and the Pre-
 mier pointed out, was not in force in many
 places considerably larger than some of
 the county towns. The only apparent
 advantage of the system, he said, was
 that it permitted electors who were not
 on the roll to have their names insert-
 ed immediately before an election and
 after the lists had closed. The advan-
 tage of this, however, was more than
 doubtful, while the cost was very great,
 considering the meagreness of the re-
 sults. In future the municipal rolls will
 be taken as the sole basis of the voters'
 lists.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Government, Hon. Dr. Pyne said
 in reply to a question by Mr. Dunlop,
 had the question of modern, cheaper
 and uniform school text-books under
 consideration, and hoped to make
 a statement on the question before the
 close of the session.

MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

Hon. Mr. Foy, in reply to a question
 by Mr. Gagey, said that the Government
 was aware that Mr. Joseph Phillips,
 president of the Toronto Life, was a
 prisoner on a charge of misusing funds.
 As to whether they knew whether two
 other directors of the company had dis-
 credited themselves by their evidence at
 the trial, that clerks had shown an ab-
 sent-mindedness incompatible with good
 work, and whether the Government
 thought of appointing a competent and
 reliable person to take charge of the
 company's affairs, Mr. Foy stated that
 the Government was enquiring into these
 matters.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

Pope Will Present it to King Alfonso's Fiancee.

A despatch from Rome to the Echo
 de Paris says that the Pope will this
 year present the Golden Rose to Prin-
 cess Ena of Battenberg, King Alfonso's
 fiancee.

ment to make the point absolutely clear.
 Another difficulty might arise regard-
 ing the arrival of perishable fruit at its
 point of destination on a Sunday. Fruit
 could not be left on the siding all day
 long. He would invite the attention of
 all the members of the House to these
 points. They should have a reasonable
 measure, such a measure as would have
 behind it the force of public opinion,
 and not a measure which the judges
 and other people might consider it their
 business to endeavor to evade.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS.

Among the bills introduced and read
 a first time was one to amend the Act
 respecting the Senate and House of
 Commons, by Mr. Fitzpatrick. This is
 to remedy an omission in the Act of
 last session regarding indemnity to
 members. It provides that in case a
 member who is in Ottawa becomes sick
 and is unable to attend the House he
 may be entitled to his indemnity.

GREAT WORK AT QUEBEC.

Several Hundred Workmen on the C. P. R. Improvements.

A despatch from Quebec says: It is
 learned that the Canadian Pacific Rail-
 way authorities have decided to adopt
 the port of Quebec, not only for the ter-
 minus of their passenger steamship
 service, but the whole of their Liver-
 pool service as well. At first it was
 planned that only the new big passen-
 ger ships Empress of Britain and Em-
 press of Ireland would stop at Quebec,
 the smaller vessels proceeding on to
 Montreal, as usual, but later it was de-
 cided that all vessels on the Liverpool
 service should make the port of Quebec
 the summer terminus. In order to meet
 the requirements the C. P. R. have en-
 tered into a scheme for vast improve-
 ments here, which have been com-
 menced within the past few days, and
 now several hundred workmen are en-
 gaged in making the roadway for new
 railway tracks on the north embankment
 wall of the Louise docks, constructing
 crib stringers and driving piles in the
 River St. Charles for the trestle work,
 etc. The company expect to complete
 this big undertaking, apparently, to
 meet the accommodation of their steam-
 ship service, by the first week of Aug-
 ust. In the meantime the point A
 Carey wharf, with its large freight shed,
 and the Great Northern grain elevator
 will be placed at the company's disposal,
 together with the breakwater landing
 and sheds until their own accommoda-
 tion is ready.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Messages Sent by the De Forest Wire- less System.

A Montreal despatch says: According
 to a message received here, Dr. Lee De
 Forest, inventor of the De Forest sys-
 tem of wireless telegraphy, cabled from
 Ireland on Friday that messages were
 coming in perfectly from the American
 coast station, thereby insuring success
 of the trans-Atlantic wireless. It had
 been known that experiments were be-
 ing made between these two points,
 which are a little more than three thou-
 sand miles apart, but as the instru-
 ments at this end were turned practi-
 cally for sending, it was not precisely
 known how much matter was being
 caught at the receiving station in Ire-
 land. Dr. De Forest's cable, however,
 has convinced the promoters that the
 project is now on a going basis between
 the two continents.

A NEW PENALTY.

Young Man Condemned to Abstain From Cigarettes for a Year.

A despatch from Philadelphia says:
 Judge Staples, in the Criminal Court
 on Wednesday, imposed a peculiar sen-
 tence upon Charles Hollister, jun., of
 Belmont, N. Y. Hollister pleaded guilty
 to indictments charging false pretences,
 and Judge Staples suspended sentence
 on condition that Hollister make an
 oath that he would abstain from the
 use of cigarettes for one year.

ANOTHER MINER RESCUED.

Believed That Others are Still Wandering in the Mines.

A Lens, France, despatch says: Another man was brought up alive on Wednesday morning from the Courrières Mine, which was wrecked by an explosion of gas on March 10. He had been in the mine for twenty-five days. It is believed that others are still alive in the workings. The name of the survivor found on Wednesday morning is Berthou. He lived on food which he found in the pockets of dead companions, and slaked his thirst from puddles.

Berthou says that he suffered terribly from the cold, and that he removed the clothing from several dead bodies and put it on himself. He was knocked down at the moment of the explosion, but on recovering himself found that the air was breathable. He was found behind a sort of door that closed one of the galleries. When he caught sight of the rescuers he said "Here I am." Berthou thought that only eight days had passed since the explosion. Once, he says, he contemplated suicide. His hands were bitten by rats, which several times attacked him when he was sleeping.

The finding of another survivor has renewed the fury of the women against the managers of the mine because the work of rescue was abandoned so soon after the explosion.

It is reported that four of the thirteen men who were taken out of the mine last week after twenty days' entombment will probably die from the effect of the privations which they suffered.

A story is told here that these men were reduced to such extremities before their rescue that some of them ate flesh from the dead bodies of two apprentices.

EXPLORE GILLIES LIMIT.

The Provincial Geologist to Make Thorough Report.

A Toronto despatch says: Prof. Miller, the Provincial Geologist, will this summer conduct a thorough investigation of the "mineralized" portion of the Gillies timber limit, which, as Premier Whitney announced on Tuesday, is to be retained and developed for the benefit of the Province. In addition, it is stated that he will commence an exploration of other portions of the limit, which is in all about 100 square miles in extent, as it is reported that there are excellent mineral indications elsewhere than in the portion which it has been decided to hold for the people. Prof. Miller's reports on his work will be of great value to the Government.

Many reports are in circulation in respect to action by the Government relative to the methods of treating the ores from the limit, but this has not yet been seriously considered, and no negotiations are under way, or have been entered into, on this point, although suggestions have been made to the Government by persons with more or less expert knowledge. There is every hope, however, that the reduction works which will be a necessary accompaniment of the Government exploitation of the "mineralized" section of the famous limit will be found to be all that is needed in this respect.

CHANCELLOR VON BUELOW

Fainted Shortly After Making Speech on Morocco.

A Berlin despatch says: Chancellor von Buelow while attending the debate in the Reichstag on Thursday fainted and was carried to a committee room by some of the members of the House. The Chancellor made a speech on the subject of Morocco, and was listening to the answers of Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, when he was taken ill. The Vice-President of the House, Dr. Count von Stolberg Weringerode, adjourned the sitting for a moment of rest.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From all Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

English firms are negotiating for manufacturing sites in Toronto.

The city of Vancouver celebrated its twentieth anniversary last week.

Chatham will have an isolation hospital.

Geo. Walker of Port Hope, aged sixteen years, was run over while attempting to board a moving train on Saturday, and had both legs amputated.

The salaries of the teachers at the Stratford Collegiate Institute have been increased.

Mr. Albert Slater of England has accepted the leadership of the 7th Band at London, Ont.

The shovellers' wages in the Rossland mines have been advanced from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day.

The Montreal Board of Trade have collected \$12,000 for the relief of Japanese famine sufferers.

London will have 95-cent gas after July next, and in five years will have 90-cent gas.

It is estimated that the cost of entry into Winnipeg to the Great Northern Railway was \$3,000,000.

The Winnipeg Street Railway strike has been settled, the men receiving an advance of one cent per hour.

During the past month the deaths in Winnipeg exceeded the births by 25, the figures being, births 233, deaths 258.

The financial statement for the last nine months shows receipts of \$57,015,562, and a surplus over all expenditure of \$6,163,225.

Mrs. George Gill, recently from St. Paul, Minn., was burned to death in a fire that destroyed her dwelling at Saskatoon on Saturday.

The G. T. R. has offered young employees and young sons of employees two free scholarships in the faculty of applied science of McGill University.

Mr. William Power, M.P., of Quebec West, says Canada's lumber trade with Great Britain is dead, and the United States will take all our surplus lumber.

In a quarrel in Hull on Saturday, Napoleon Roy was stabbed in the back and seriously wounded, and Arthur Richard is in jail charged with the stabbing.

Glanders have created great havoc amongst the horses in Elma township. To date over forty have been shot by order of the Dominion Government inspector.

It is reported at Montreal that the Great Northern Railway will build a line from Vancouver to Winnipeg, and that between 3,000 and 4,000 men are now working on construction.

William Walker Hart of Guelph and Ashleigh Crofton Moorhouse of Toronto were upset in a canoe off Mimico Creek and drowned on Saturday.

The saw mills of Ald. James Davidson of Ottawa, at Fort Colouge, Pontiac county, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is \$25,000. Insurance \$10,000.

The control of the Central Ontario Railway is understood to have passed into the hands of the Canadian Northern through the purchase by the latter road of a majority interest in the bonds of the Central Ontario.

GREAT BRITAIN.

General Booth celebrated his 77th birthday on Saturday.

Anglo-Saxon amity was the theme at the Pilgrims' dinner in London.

Interviewed in London, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that the C.P.R. would build 850 miles of new road this year.

Leading British papers see in the Government's attitude on the cattle embargo a measure of protection.

The British Government decided that it would be a diplomatic impropriety to discuss in the House of Parliament the persecution of Jews in Russia.

UNITED STATES.

John Alexander Davis has been dis-

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ROUTED

Elections Held in the Stronghold of the Bureaucracy.

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The electoral colleges in 28 out of the 51 provinces in European Russia on Sunday elected 178 members to the national Parliament—about one-third of its entire membership—and returns received up to midnight indicate that the wildest hopes of the Liberals have been realized, the Constitutional Democrats and other progressivists practically everywhere having gained a tremendous victory over the Octobrists and other conservative parties. As far as is ascertainable not a single reactionary candidate pulled through, and nowhere did even the Octobrists score a triumph. The majorities obtained by the Radicals clinch the character of the victory. From the Volga to the frontier of Poland and from the still icebound coast of Archangel to the Black Sea the story is substantially the same.

GOVERNOR ASSASSINATED.

The London Times' correspondent in St. Petersburg cables as follows:—Sleptzoff, Governor of Tver, has been assassinated under circumstances almost similar to those in which Von Plehve was killed. Sleptzoff organized the massacres at Yaroslavl last November, and, being transferred to Tver did nothing to prevent the burning of the Zemstvo building, where many employees were roasted alive.

RUSSIA WANTS \$200,000,000

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Russia has opened preliminary negotiations in Paris for a large foreign loan of at least \$200,000,000, and desires more if possible. The syndicate with which she is negotiating is composed of German, Dutch and British capitalists, but so far as ascertainable no Americans are connected with it.

TROOPS KILL PEASANTS

A despatch from Berlin says: Russian troops had a battle with peasants in the province of Kersan, killing 28 and wounding 100 of them. A Gatling gun was used.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

A despatch from Peking says: The Russo-Chinese negotiations appear to have reached a deadlock. At any rate, they are dragging along slowly. M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister to China, and Tong, the Chinese commissioner appointed to negotiate an agreement with Russia regarding Northern Manchuria, have conferred only two or three times during the past month. Russia has the upper hand because she holds nearly all the privileges she contends for, while

demanding that China officially grant them. The Chinese, on the contrary, were never so determined to withstand all foreign encroachments. Both parties are trying to keep the negotiations as secret as was the case with the Chinese-Japanese treaty. One bone of contention is believed to be the mining and other concessions which the Tartar generals in Manchuria gave to Russian corporations, and which Russia wants the Chinese Government to ratify. The Chinese, however, insist that their Government never sanctioned these concessions, and that therefore they are invalid.

TOBACCO USERS WILL PAY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The extra financial burden caused by the war with Japan will be borne in part by tobacco consumers. A project to increase the internal revenue tax on an average of 30 per cent. has been approved for submission to the approaching National Parliament. The increase falls heavily on the choicer grades of tobacco, but even the cheap "mahorka" smoked by the peasants will be raised over eleven points.

THIEVES LOOTED MONASTERY.

A despatch from Rostoff, Province of Yaroslavl, says: A gang of thieves looted the Troitza Warnitzki monastery during the night of April 3 and got away with \$23,000 and a quantity of valuable articles.

LATEST IN STRIKES.

A despatch from Moscow says: The political prisoners with whom the local jails are crowded, have declared a "hunger strike" (refusing to partake of food) to compel the authorities either to bring them to immediate trial or order their release. Many of the prisoners have been three months in jail without being confronted with the charges against them.

COATS OF MAIL FOR POLICE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, after various tests, is equipping the police and gendarmes with coats of mail, to be worn under their uniforms.

PRISON FOR FALSE REPORTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The rigorous press regulations announced on Thursday have been supplemented by a sweeping repressive measure, making it a prison offence to spread false reports about Government officials or troops which tend to produce public excitement. The penalty is multiplied if such reports result in actual rioting.



CONSERVING MOISTURE.

There is no knowing what a season will be, wet or dry. It is always changing. We know the future only by what the past has been. The chances are that in the localities where there has been two or three seasons of excessive moisture that it will get back to normal,

riety of nitrogenous foods during mating so as to secure strong fertile eggs. Eggs for hatching should not be chilled. Keep in a cool, even temperature and turn daily if they must be kept a few days.

Mate the hens with a full-blooded cock of merit. A trap-nested bird is the most valuable. Be sure he has no physical deformities.

Early-hatched chicks will get a good start before hot weather and be better able to combat lice. The incubator is the thing for early hatches.

Mate your best stock a few days before selecting eggs for setting and you will be more sure of getting fertile eggs, and of the desired mating.

some of the members of the House. The Chancellor made a speech on the subject of Morocco, and was listening to the answers of Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, when he was taken ill. The Vice-President of the House, Dr. Count von Stolberg Weringerode, adjourned the sitting for a quarter of an hour, during which deep silence prevailed throughout the House. Dr. Mugdan and Dr. Becker had in the meantime gone to the assistance of the Chancellor, who appeared to be conversing with them and the members who carried him from the chamber to the sitting room of the President of the House, and placed him in an easy chair, and he began to show signs of returning to consciousness.

MISSING CREW TURNS UP.

Sailors From Nova Scotia Schooner Were Rescued.

A Lizard despatch says: The German steamer Assyria, bound from St. Thomas for Hamburg, in passing here on Thursday, signaled that she had on board all hands from the missing Nova Scotia schooner Carrie Easter. The Carrie Easter, coal laden, sailed from Canso, N. S., for Halifax about March 8th. Until Thursday nothing had been heard from either the vessel or crew, and both were generally believed to have been lost.

JAP FAMINE SUFFERERS.

Empress Dowager of China Subscribes £75,000.

A Tokio despatch says: The Empress Dowager of China has sent 150,000 yen (\$75,000) for the famine sufferers of Japan. The best informed persons consider further contributions unnecessary. The total of foreign contributions received is more than \$250,000.

POSTMAN FOUND DROWNED.

The Body of Robert Loudon, of Toronto, Recovered.

A despatch from Toronto says: The dead body of Robert Loudon, the letter carrier whose disappearance has been a mystery since November last, was found floating in the bay, near the Spadina Avenue wharf on Wednesday afternoon. The remains were so badly decomposed that it was impossible to recognize the dead man's features, and his identity was ascertained by means of letters and papers found in his pockets. His silver watch, two rings, \$8.75 in money, and other small articles were all recovered from his clothing, and this fact, according to the police theory, indicates that his death was not due to violence.

MOSCOW BANK ROBBERY.

Ringleader of Band Who Stole \$437,500 Captured at Zurich.

A Zurich, Switzerland, despatch says: The ringleader of the band which robbed the Mutual Credit Bank of Moscow of \$437,500 on March 20 has been arrested here. He is a young Russian, who arrived in Zurich April 2, and had been drinking heavily. The police took him into custody on the charge of intoxication, and found among his belongings a wallet filled with Russian bank notes. When the prisoner became sober he voluntarily confessed that he had headed the band of nineteen men who robbed the Mutual Credit Bank of Moscow.

BIG ORDER FOR RAILS.

Grand Trunk Pacific to Take 50,000 Tons from "Soo" Mills.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Consolidated Lake Superior Company has received an order from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for 50,000 tons of steel rails to be used in the construction of the spur line between Port Arthur and Lake Superior Junction.

go a measure of protection.

The British Government decided that it would be a diplomatic impropriety to discuss in the House of Parliament the persecution of Jews in Russia.

UNITED STATES.

John Alexander Dowie has been dismissed from the membership and denounced as the head of Zion City.

Independent soft coal operators will sign the scale, and Ontario users are reasonably sure of their supply.

Frederick Oremus, formerly of Brantford, was stabbed fatally with a file by Rudolph Schilling at Buffalo on Saturday.

James Colletto, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been despondent because the parents of a girl, of whom he was fond, would not allow him to continue his attentions, shot himself in the heart with a revolver.

GENERAL.

The Stag, a German hotel in the Black Forest, collapsed on Thursday while the guests were at lunch, and 55 were killed.

FIGHT REBELLIOUS ZULUS.

The Natal Field Force Was Forced to Retreat.

A despatch from Greytown, Natal, says: The colonial field force, which was concentrating at Impanza, twelve miles northwest of Greytown, for operations against the insurgent Chief Bambaata, the deposed Regent of the Greytown district, has been compelled to abandon its laager after heavy fighting and retire to Greytown.

A portion of the force sent to rescue the women and children isolated at Kentes Drift succeeded in so doing, but while returning was attacked by rebellious natives. A running fight was kept up for six miles, the Zulus continuing the pursuit until within a mile of Greytown. Three of the Colonial Police were killed and several were wounded. The remainder are safe at Greytown. The police report that the rebels are in strong numbers and flushed with victory and the officials fear further excesses. A strong force of artillery, infantry and mounted men moved out of Greytown on Thursday to operate against the rebels.

A laager has been formed here and every preparation has been made to defend Greytown in case of attack.

The bulk of the reinforcements sent from Pietermaritzburg and Durban have arrived, and will join Manselle's column.

HAZING IN BRITISH ARMY.

Four Lieutenants are on Trial Before Court of Enquiry.

A despatch from Aldershot, Eng., says: Four lieutenants, Hamilton, Dalrymple Hamilton, Jolliffe and Harford, were placed on trial on Wednesday before a court of enquiry which is making an investigation into the hazing of Second Lieutenant Clark Kennedy, who was severely maltreated by his fellow officers last month because, it is alleged, he was too poor to meet all the regimental subscriptions. The court is composed of four generals and two colonels, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Morton presiding.

MAGAZINE POSTAGE.

Some United States Publications Will Have to Pay More.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The attention of the Post-office Department has been called to postage paid on United States periodicals which have been going through the mails at a lower rate than if they were Canadian magazines. Consequently several notices have been sent from Ottawa to publishing houses in the United States advising them that they must pay postage on third-class matter instead of second-class. The periodicals formerly passed as second-class under or as newspapers. The difference in cost is one cent for two ounces instead of one cent a pound, which is the rate for second-class matter in the United States.

There is no knowing what a season will be, wet or dry. It is always changing. We know the future only by what the past has been. The chances are that in the localities where there has been two or three seasons of excessive moisture that it will get back to normal, or even the opposite extreme. Except on farms where the soil is very retentive and not properly drained, it is always safe to save moisture for fear that it will be short next summer.

When the snow melts and spring rain seems to soak the ground many feel deep it is almost impossible to get some farmers to see that there ever will be a time in July or August, when the crops will wither and the ground crack open. The way to check out moisture from the bank next summer is to check it getting out when spring comes. Plow early and keep the fields worked mellow and moisture cannot evaporate as fast as when left unplowed.

It has been estimated that an oat crop uses 522 tons or 4.76 inches of water to produce one ton of dry matter, corn uses 305 tons or 2.64 inches, potatoes uses 422 tons or 3.73 inches and red clover 452 tons or 4 inches of water to produce one ton of dry matter. That is to say that so much water goes into the plants to grow them or is lost from the soil by evaporation or percolation while the plants are making that growth. The greatest amount a plant needs is during the warm weather when, too, the greatest evaporation takes place—and that usually is the time when rain fall is the least. So it stands to reason that better crops can be grown if the farmer can prevent a waste of moisture at a time when it seems superabundant.

Late fall plowing has a tendency to save moisture because it loosens the surface soil so that the snow and spring rains can soak down into the earth instead of running off. Prof. King states that he has found that fall plowed land held nearly 2.5 per cent more water than unplowed land adjacent, the test being taken in the spring. Neither field had received any cultivation up to May 14th. This means that about six pounds of water per square foot had silently and unnoticeably left the unplowed field. In this case 13.5 tons of water per acre were lost. If the fall plowed field had been disced early in the spring and cultivation continued until May 14th, the difference would have been a great deal more than 13 tons of water per acre between the fall plowed and the unplowed fields.

When early spring plowing is compared with late plowing a similar difference is seen in the water content of the soil.

So then, in order to have a supply of moisture in the dry spell of summer it must be saved early in the spring. Plow as early as you can without spoiling the texture of the soil. It will not pay to work in the mud for the injury to the soil is greater than the benefit. Then keep the surface disced or harrowed after each heavy rain and you will store away tons of water for future use that will surely evaporate unless checked in this manner.

POULTRY NOTES.

Eggs for hatching should be fresh — fresher the better.

Now is the time to get the incubator. Get the order off to-day.

Hens should receive plenty of exercise when laying the eggs you intend to set.

Long feeding period is safer than short with too rapid increase in feed amounts.

Don't be afraid of getting hens too fat as long as they have plenty of exercise. If a chick is allowed to stop growing it will take a long time to get it started again.

"Don't put all your eggs in your basket"—put most of them in an incubator at this time of the year.

Put fresh straw in the nest boxes every week. This helps to keep mites from becoming numerous.

A bob-tailed pullet on a rickety hen roost is a sure indication that there is no money in poultry.

The eggs for hatching should be only those from well-developed, full grown pullets or from vigorous hens.

Feed the hens' roosters well on a va-

Early-hatched chicks will get a good start before hot weather and be better able to combat lice. The incubator is the thing for early hatches.

Mate your best stock a few days before selecting eggs for setting and you will be more sure of getting fertile eggs, and of the desired mating.

Are the chicks doing as well and the hens laying as many eggs as you reasonably expect they should. If not, examine them for lice and the roosting places for mites. Chances are that you will find some. Dust the fowls with fresh insect powder and apply coal oil to the roosts and fixtures for the mites.

If a scaly looking powder is seen around the roosts or nest boxes you may be sure there are mites there. These signs are unmistakable. Where coal oil is objected to, use strong brine, hot or cold, or hot lye water. This will route the mites. Whatever is used, apply again in a week or ten days for a new crop will be "on" by that time.

Dig up fresh soil for the hens and chicks to dust in; add sifted ashes to this soil and mix and pulverize it up nicely.

Give the charcoal to the hens for their health, and the fine cinders for grit, also furnish other grit in abundance to both hen and owner.

DAIRY JOTTINGS.

Cheap salt in butter is an expensive economy.

The wise dairyman keeps no more cows than he can properly look after. The woven wire fence is almost a necessity on a farm where sheep are kept.

Do not depend too much upon the ram for improvement; select your ewes as well.

Give the ewes daily exercise and fresh air, but do not expose them to storms.

The cows need and like fresh air but they neither need nor like exposure to bad weather.

Corn and corn meal, if fed too freely to cows, have a tendency to fatten them. Balance the rations with bran, alfalfa, clover, oil meal or cottonseed meal.

The more cows a farmer keeps and the better care he gives them, the bigger the bank account.

If you are a dairyman keep up with the times. Keep growing, keep on reading, keep improving.

Stir the cream twice a day, using a long-handled spoon which will reach to the bottom of the cream jar.

Heifers require a larger amount of feed for the production of a certain amount of milk than do older cows. They have to grow.

Don't forget the cows that are going to calve within the next few weeks. Give them some grain and if you are fortunate enough to have some silage silage to go with the ration, so much the better.

Many a so-called dairy cow is eating a dollar's worth of feed for every fifty cents' worth of milk and cream she is producing. The cow that will not give 3,000 pounds of milk yearly testing at least three per cent. butter fat, is eating the farmer into debt.

TO CHASE POACHERS.

Canadian Cruiser Vigilant Has Machinery Overhauled.

A Walkerville despatch says: In order to put her in first-class shape for any contest with American fish poachers in Lake Erie, the cruiser Vigilant, which wintered here, has been taken to the plant of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company for an overhauling. Particular attention will be paid to her machinery in order to give her the greatest speed her engines are capable of producing.

WAGE DEMAND FROM 250,000.

Operatives in the Lancashire District File Notice.

A despatch from London says: Operative cotton spinners and cardroomers in Lancashire to the number of 250,000 are sending in a month's notice to their employers of an application for an advance of 5 per cent. in their wages.

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. Correct any constipation by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. All vegetable, sugar-coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
HAIR VIGOR.
AGUE CURE.
CHERRY PECTORAL.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 100 per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

None of this paper can be seen free of charge. Editors to London, to whom advice gratis be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

The Ontario Government have undoubtedly made a mistake in stubbornly adhering to the blunder made by Col. Matheson in fixing the net price of Ontario Government bonds at 96. He talks of insuring a popular loan of two and one-half millions during the coming summer, but does he really expect two or three months hence to get much more than the price already set? He and Premier Whitney endeavored to obscure their mishandling of the subject by insisting

for him the proof of his blunder will be only too accessible in the future.

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to set given away for coupons to customers that try here. Why not get some by dealing R. J. Wale's GREY LION GROCERY.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

The Legislature is in a working mood, and the end of the session is in sight. The lobbyists seeking perpetual franchises are told that there are none for distribution. The railway taxation bill is the only big thing still in the future. The Government is determined to change things but that is proverbially easier than making improvements.

Montreal Herald.

The time for telephone nationalization is not yet but there is a strong conviction that steps ought to be taken to effectually control the monopolistic tendencies of the telephone interests, so that an efficient service may be obtained at reasonable cost.

Belleville Ontario.

The proposal of the Whitney Government to buy the land scrip of veterans who have not located their land at \$50 each is penurious in the extreme. It is in fact, a little over 31 cents per acre, a ridiculous price. It ought to be at least 50 cents per acre, and no doubt a strong effort will be made to have the law amended to that effect.

Chatham News.

The Government have announced that the famous Gillies timber limit, which contains wealth sufficient to provide the Province with running expenses for a lengthy period of time, will not be open to prospectors, and having promulgated this decision, have leaned back in their chairs and puffed out their cheeks, figuratively speaking. The experiment will be watched with marked cynicism. It may be that cynicism will turn to applause. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the Province, that it will.

Ancient Salads.

The lettuce was deemed by the ancients the food of the dead because when Adonis, the beloved of Venus, was mortally wounded by a wild boar the weeping goddess laid him upon a bed of soft and tender lettuce, whose milky juice possesses soothing and narcotic qualities. Lettuce was eaten by the ancients at the close of their repasts, as from its cooling qualities it was considered an antidote to the heating effects of wine. The bitter herbs which the Jews ate at the pass-over were wild lettuce, succory, tansy, camomile and dandelion, and this same race are the inventors of the salad compounded of oil, vinegar, sugar, salt and mustard to render the bitter herbs palatable. The Irish two centuries ago made their salads of sorrel, wood sorrel and beet chopped with vinegar, beer and a little sugar, but no oil, salt or mustard. Readers of classic history will remember how a lettuce caused the cruel death of Cambyse, king of Persia and Media, and of his consort, who was also his sister.

Municipal Thrift.

On the way from one town on Cape Cod to another a contributor to the Boston Transcript came upon a charming house by the roadside, which immediately claimed his attention. It bore a fresh coat of white paint, which was well set off by green blinds. There was a smooth piece of lawn in front, a group of fine-shade trees and hammocks, piazza chairs, brilliant sofa nil-

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salt -
Ames Dried -
Sassafras -
M. Carthagen Sassa -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Mintgrass Flavour

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK, CITY.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature to do its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Napanee, 3d April, 1906.

Council met in special session on Tuesday at 2 p.m., all the members present except Mr. Bryden, who has removed to Edmonton, Alta. Warden Bogart presiding.

Minutes of last day of preceding session were read and confirmed. An account for committee services, M. C. Bogart, \$2.50; W. A. Martin, \$3.50; Col. Clyde, \$3.70, passed at last day's session, was ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

The Warden stated that a deputation would wait on the Council this afternoon in reference to establishing a house of refuge for this county. He outlined the action taken by a meeting of the citizens of Napanee recently, and gave an estimate of what such an institute would cost, and what the cost would be to each municipality to maintain it.

On motion Mr. W. T. Gibbard and the Mayor were heard as to the advisability of erecting a house of refuge. Mr. Gibbard urged the erection of

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"

WANT
A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR
NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery Stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of New SPECIALTIES ever offered.

START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements, Liberal Pay, Handsome Free Outfit. Territory Reserved. Catalogue and send 25c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 40 times) and 50c for our HANBY SAW just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood).

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Fonthill Nurseries,

Over 600 acres,

TORONTO, ONT.

by Col. Clyde, that all the communications and correspondence relating to our County Roads be sent to

the price already set? He and Premier Whitney endeavored to obscure their mishandling of the subject by insisting on talking about the action of the former Government. In the first place, it is sufficient to point out that former Government had no Ontario bonds to sell. All that they offered were bonds on the railway itself, guaranteed, it is true, by the Province, but, as financiers will say, probably three points less in value than the inscribed securities of the Province, with all its resources behind them. Realizing the advisability of offering the latter rather than the former, and realizing, too, that the time was not favorable for a sale, the former Government had resolved to get the authority of the Legislature to issue Provincial bonds, to wait for a more favorable turn of the market, and in the meantime to make application to give the bonds the advantage of being put on list of securities in which trust funds can legally be invested.

Col. Matheson took only one of these precautions. He got the authority of the Legislature to issue full bonds and then he threw them away. There was no reason for hurry in disposing of them. The former Government had procured a renewal of the temporary loan at its full value for 3.5-8 per cent. And now we have the Treasurer of the Province selling the bonds at 96 net and agreeing to pay 3.1-2 per cent. for 40 years. Anyone can figure for himself that a borrower can better afford to pay 3.5-8 per cent when he gets a full dollar than he can afford to pay 3.1-2 per cent on 100 cents and only gets 96. It needs no financial genius to appreciate this. The likelihood that times will improve should certainly have suggested to Col. Matheson the policy of waiting. In the meantime he could have tried the issue of a popular loan. We repeat once more our firm belief that by doing so he would have set far as the value of Ontario bonds, the testimony being given by his own people, who best know the financial standing and resources of the Province. He has chosen, through mere incapacity with a dash of vanity, to sacrifice the Province's first issue of bonds, and has made his political career as Treasurer impossible. Unfortunately

was a smooth piece of lawn in front, a group of fine shade trees and hammocks, piazza chairs, brilliant sofa pillows and all the adjuncts of summer comfort in luxurious profusion.

"Whose place is this?" he demanded of the boy of twelve who accompanied him as guide and adviser in general.

"That there?" said the boy. "Oh, that there's the poorhouse."

"The poorhouse!" the man exclaimed. "You seem to have luxurious paupers in this town."

"Well, you see," was the explanation, "we hain't got but one, 'n' she's an old woman, 'n' the overseers they board her out with one o' the neighbors 'n' let the poorhouse to some o' them Boston folks for the summer, 'n' that pays her keep."

How to Boil Water.

To boil water would seem to be a very simple thing, and yet the late Charles Delmonico used to say that very few people knew how to do it. "The secret is," he said, "in putting good fresh water into a clean kettle already quite warm and setting the water to boiling quickly and then taking it right off for use in tea, coffee or other drinks before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is in the atmosphere and the lime and iron and dregs only left in the kettle is what makes a great many people sick, and it is worse than no water at all." For water boiled like this and flavored with a few drops of lemon juice Mr. Delmonico used to charge as much as for his best liquors, and he often recommended it to his customers and friends who complained of loss of appetite. It is worth trying. —Good Living.

The Alternative.

The doctor had been called to see a pitman's wife. On coming down from her room the doctor said to the husband: "Well, Geordy, I'm glad to say there isn't very much wrong with your wife. It's a case of too much blood, and we'll try an old fashioned remedy. Just get a leech at the chemist's and put it on her, and I believe you'll find her better when I call in the morning." Next day the doctor called again and, meeting the husband, who was a bit of a sportsman, like many of his kind, said: "And how's your wife this morning, Geordy? Better, I expect." "Nal, man, but she's worse," replied Geordy. "Worse!" exclaimed the doctor. "But did you do as I told you last night?" "Well, not exactly, for I couldn't get a leech, so I put the ferret I bed w' 'er." —London Tatler.

Doctor (to wife of patient)—Be brave, madam. It is my painful duty to inform you that in twenty-four hours your husband will be no more.

The Wife (overwhelmed with grief, but at the same time having regard to expence)—Good gracious! And you have prescribed medicine for five days at least.

His Only Chance.

Hostess—Of course, you'll have a piece of cake, Johnny. Johnny—Yes'm, an' please gimme the biggest piece. Hostess—Why, Johnny, I'm surprised. Johnny—Well, ma told me not to ask for a second piece.—Catholic Standard and Times.

His Preparation.

Bill Nye once told a story about a man who, after eight hours' work on a country daily, was fired for incompetency and then went on a lecture tour of the country on the subject of "Journalism."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

maintain it.

On motion Mr. W. T. Gibbard and the Mayor were heard as to the advisability of erecting a house of refuge.

Mr. Gibbard urged the erection of a suitable home for our poor in all its phases, in eloquent and convincing terms, and was ably supported by Mayor Lowry.

Messrs. Martin, Baker, Paul, Creighton, Clyde, Miller, Woods, and Hal, replied to Messrs. Gibbard and Lowry, represented the condition of the poor in their municipalities, and the new taken by the members of the County Council and those whom they represented as to the care taken of their poor and their opposition to a house of refuge.

County Commissioner Hall was in favor of a house of refuge. When he was reeve of the Township of Richmond they tried to take care of and provide for their poor, but nevertheless he felt that they were not properly cared for. He was in favor of a house of refuge.

An account from James Dryden, for committee services, \$18.20, deputation to Toronto, was referred to the Finance committee with the understanding that accounts of other members of deputations be also referred to the same committee when submitted.

From F. C. Bogart, for two plans showing County roads, \$25.00. Laid on table until to-morrow.

From J. R. Dafeo, coal, \$54.00. Pd.

From F. Burrows, postage, \$3.00. Pd.

From Jas. Richardson, \$2.50. Pd.

From Thos. Synderling, \$5.00. Pd.

From G. B. Joy, \$8.00. Pd.

From Alexandria Industrial School, expenses of Lillian File, \$13.75. Referred to Finance committee.

Also, notice from Police Magistrate Rankin, giving notice that Manson Abrams, North Fredericksburgh, had been sent to the Victoria Industrial School. Filed.

On motion, Mr. Cameron, of the Watrous Engine Co., and Mr. Scott, representing Good Roads Machinery Co., were heard before the Council.

An account from W. A. McCarthy, Kingston, for operating on Joseph Sead, \$240, was referred to the Finance committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Wm. Pillar Denbigh, Secretary of Farmers' Association of Frontenac, asking co-operation to get an emigration agency established at Kingston by the Dominion Government, for the benefit of farmers in this district who require farm help. Referred to committee on Legislation and Memorials.

From Wm. Bicknell, Camden East, asking for refund on pedlar's license. Filed.

From High School, Picton, re account submitted at last session to this County. Filed.

From Col. Clyde and Mr. Woods, deputation appointed to wait on the Government, re grants to Colonization roads. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded

by Col. Clyde, that all the communications and correspondence relating to our County Roads by-law be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Martin submitted his report as a member of the deputation to wait on the Government, re County Roads by-law.

The Warden also reported the action he had taken as a member of the deputation.

Council adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Council met at 10 a.m.; members all present; Warden presiding. Minutes of yesterday's session were read and confirmed.

A delegation of business men of Nanawbe were heard regarding the proposed ferry at Hay Bay.

Dr. Simpson, M. S. Madole and W. T. Waller addressed the Council in the interests of the ferry.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Baker, that the application of the deputation for a license to the ferry and a grant to assist in opening up the approach, be referred to the Roads and Bridges committee. Carried.

On motion the account of Mr. F. C. Bogart, laid on the table until to-day, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Baker gave notice that he would withdraw his notice of the introduction of a by-law to issue deputation to finance the proposed County roads system.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the correspondence with the Minister of Public Works, re County roads by-law, be published in the minutes. Carried.

Council adjourned till 1.15.

Council resumed at 1.30.

The Clerk read a telegram from Dr. E. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons, stating that he would wait on the Council to-morrow, Thursday afternoon, respecting the house of refuge. Filed.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the Chairman of the County Property Committee be instructed to have the flower beds in front of the Court House attended to, at a cost not to exceed \$25.00 for the present year. Carried.

Council adjourned for half an hour for benefit of committees.

Mr. Martin introduced by-law to appoint a superintendent over County roads, which was read.

On motion rule 38 was suspended in order to give the by-law a second reading.

A motion of Mr. Martin and Col. Clyde, that council go into Committee of the Whole, was carried.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Woods, that the by-law be read a second time six months hence. Lost.

Mr. Baker asked for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Baker, Bogart, Woods—3. Nays—Creighton, Clyde, Martin, Miller, Paul—5.

Mr. Miller in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Col. Clyde, that the by-law be read clause by clause and blanks filled in. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Bogart, that committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. Lost.

After considerable discussion it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Creighton, that Committee rise, report and ask leave to sit again at 10 a.m., to-morrow. Carried.

Warden in chair. Report of Committee was adopted, and on motion Council adjourned till 10 a.m., to-morrow.

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

Council met at 10 a.m.; members all present; Warden presiding. Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

An account of the County Clerk, \$9.00, was ordered to be paid.

Rule 38 was suspended, in order that the report of the Chairman and Secretary of Finance committee might be received.

Report was read, and on motion Council went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Woods in the chair, to consider report. Clause 1 was read and adopted.

On motion of Col. Clyde and Mr. Woods, it was amended, and the following accounts paid, Geo. Woods \$22.50, Thos. Clyde \$20.75, James Dryden \$18.20, W. A. Martin \$22.95, H. A. Baker \$18.00, S. Paul \$19.75, M. C. Bogart \$14.25.

Clause 3 was read and adopted, and on motion of Messrs. Martin and Baker, the committee rose, and reported the report as amended.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the report of Committee of the Whole be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Miller asked for the vote.

Yeas—Baker, Bogart, Clyde, Martin, Paul, Woods—6.

Nays—Miller, Creighton—2.

Mr. Paul presented report of the delegation to the Municipal Association, which was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by

CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Dafeo of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

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Mr. Woods, that in view of the Ontario Government withholding their approval of our County Road By-law and as no doubt the municipal councils of the County gave their approval of said by-law with the expectation that the County would receive aid from the Government to the extent of one-third of the amount expended by the County, we are of the opinion that to continue the County road system without such aid would not be in the interests of the County nor meet with the approval of the several municipalities. Lost.

Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m. Council resumed.

Dr. J. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons, addressed the Council as to erection of house of refuge.

After a lengthy discussion of the question, Council resumed general business.

Mr. Martin presented first report of Roads and Bridges committee, which was adopted. Also, the second report of this Committee, which was adopted.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the by-law to appoint a superintendent over county roads and to define his duties. Mr. Miller in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Martin, and Mr. Creighton, that the title of the by-law be amended so as to read, "to appoint overseers over county roads, and define their duties. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Paul, that clause 1 read as follows, "That the overseers of County roads in each County Council division be the representatives of such division in this Council or someone selected by them." Carried.

Committee rose and reported progress and the report was adopted.

Council adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Council resumed as per adjournment. Minutes of yesterday were confirmed.

A communication from the Dominion Bank was read, showing credit to the County \$151,343.00, of \$4,921.01 was filed.

On motion Council went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of by-law to appoint committees over county roads, and define their powers and duties. Mr. Miller in the chair.

On motion of Messrs. Martin and Paul, that clause 1 read, "the committees over county roads in each County Council Division shall be the representatives of such division in this Council. Carried.

Clause 2 was passed, giving said committees power to purchase tools and materials, and employ men for the proper improvement of the roadways under their jurisdiction.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Warden resumed the chair and report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the Warden, Chairman of Roads and Bridges committee, and Col. Clyde be a committee to draft the by-law to appoint committees over County roads, etc., and report this afternoon. Carried.

Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m. Council resumed.

The Special committee appointed to draft the by-law to appoint committees over county roads, etc., reported, and on motion the report was ordered to lie on the table.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on second reading of by-law to appoint committees over roads. Mr. Woods in the chair.

The by-law was read clause by clause. Moved by Messrs. Martin and Baker, that the blank in the by-law, allowing two dollars and fifty cents per day and mileage. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Clyde, that the blank in the by-law appointing the members of the County Council overseers of county roads be filled in with the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day without mileage. Carried.

The by-law was reported and report adopted. Rule 38 was suspended. In order that Mr. Creighton might introduce a by-law to allow the Treasurer to overdraw.

Moved by Col. Clyde, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the Roads and Bridges committee appoint a committee to receive the road machinery when it arrives; and also arrange where the said machinery shall be first used, and also define where and when the machinery will be delivered to the next division that it will operate at. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by Mr. Baker, that this Council authorize the Roads and Bridges committee to purchase three sets of moulds for making concrete tiles, 12, 18 and 22 inch. C. Registrar Gibson addressed the Council as to certain requirements in Registry office.

Council went into Committee of the Whole, and the by-law permitting the Treasurer to overdraw was put through its several readings and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by

mitted to Council for approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. H. MACNAUGHTEN,

Secretary Public Works Department.
W. G. WILSON, Esq.,
County Clerk, Lennox & Addington.
Napanee, Ont.

Napanee, March 22d, 1906.

Hon. Dr. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works,
Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a presentation of facts re By-law 204, passed by the Council of the County of Lennox and Addington under the provisions of "An Act for the Improvement of Public Highways" said presentation of facts being signed by the sub-committee of the County Roads and Bridges Committee, appointed for that purpose, and for the purpose of calling in person upon you if considered necessary after laying the matter before you in writing as enclosed, and I am instructed by the Committee to request that you will be kind enough to notify me at as early a date as possible the decision of your Department, and if you should still require further evidence in the matter other than contained in the enclosed report, the deputation will again wait upon you.

The desire for speedy information from your Department is due to the fact that our Council has been called together for 3d April, in order to appoint a Superintendent of the Works and arrange for matters in connection with the improvement of our roads.

Yours respectfully,

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk.

Napanee, March 22d, 1906

Hon. Dr. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works,
Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Sir,—At a meeting of the Roads and Bridges committee of this County, we were appointed as a deputation to submit a written presentation in behalf of the County Council, asking your approval and satisfaction of the County Road By-law, previously submitted to you, together with a plan of the roads designated in the By-law. We are also prepared to wait upon you if necessary at any time to give any additional information required by you and to urge a speedy approval of the By-law.

Our presentation of the matter is as follows:

In the year 1872 the Council of the County of Lennox and Addington purchased from the Richmond Road Company their right, title and interest in all the roads owned by the said Company, which consisted of about fifteen miles of road in the Township of Richmond, and one mile in the Township of Camden, paying therefor the sum of \$7,500.00. Subsequently different portions of road throughout the County were assumed by By-law as County roads.

In January, 1893, the County Council passed a By-law abandoning all the County roads.

The Council of the Township of Richmond protested and disputed the right of the County to abandon the roads purchased by the County from the Richmond Road Company.

An agreement was arrived at between the Council of the Township of Richmond and the County Council by which a test case was to be submitted to the Court to decide the liability for the maintenance of the road formerly owned by the Richmond Road Company.

The County Council adopted a resolution requesting the Township of Richmond to keep said road in repair pending a decision as to the ownership of said road.

The case was withdrawn before trial and therefore no decision was ever given and the ownership of said road, and the liability for maintenance has been a matter of dispute between the Township of Richmond and the County of Lennox and Addington ever since. In June of last year the Township of Richmond presented a claim against the County for the sum of \$5,600.00, for maintenance of said road, which they assert they are entitled to under the agreement of 1893.

The County Council rejected this claim, and an action was at once instituted against the County Council for committing a common nuisance through the non repair of the road in dispute.

On June 27th, 1905, this action was up for trial before His Honor Judge Price, and an agreement was then entered into between the County Council and the Council of the Township of Richmond by which the action against the County was abandoned on condition that the County road by-law, then under consideration, should be finally passed and put into effect.

We enclose herewith a copy of a resolution of the County Council in

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Why, its very nature makes it the most natural and easy cure that human intuition and diligence have discovered. Its wonderful power is in its simplicity; its effectiveness is in its going right to the seat of the trouble, dispelling the causes that "bode evil," give pain, stiffen joints, distort limbs, twist muscles, and when it reaches vital spots, oftentimes cause death. South American Rheumatic Cure is as harmless as milk. One of its marvels is the rapidity with which it effects a cure and the testimony of the thousands who have "thrown away their crutches" and climbed from the valley of suffering to the mountain top of health would fill a book.

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Her Method of Darning.

"The worst case of a henpecked man I ever saw," said the traveling man, "is up in my little native place among the Berkshire hills. The hen in this case is a smart woman who runs a farm and keeps everything shipshape except her husband. She is content to let him get along in any old fashion, so long as he does not interfere with her work. One day he asked her apologetically if she wouldn't darn at least one pair of his stockings, for every pair he owned had holes.

"She gave him a crushing glance and said, 'If every pair has holes, wear two pairs, and the good places in one will cover the holes in the other.' And she made him do it too."—New York Press.

Mexico's Fans.

In Mexico fans were used long before the conquest, and when Montezuma heard that the Spaniards had landed and were about to visit him he sent for goldsmiths and lapidaries and ordered, among other gifts which were to be offered to Cortes, two feather fans ornamented with a sun and moon of highly polished gold. Like the Japanese and other ancient nations, the Aztecs evidently considered the fan an emblem of authority, for they generally placed it in the hands of Omotcutli, god of paradise, and of Toteac, the military disciple of Quetzalcohuatl.

Weighing the Anchor.

A young lady, who had no knowledge of nautical phrases, asked a friend, "Do you know, I often wonder why a ship has to weigh its anchor every time it leaves port?" The answer of her friend was not illuminating—"Well—er—the weight is constantly changing, you know, because of the—er—binnacles and things that accumulate on the anchor!"—London News.

His Jubilee.

Judge—Are you aware of any mitigating circumstances in your case? Prisoner—Yes, your honor. This is the fiftieth time I have been here for vagrancy, and I thought that perhaps we might get up a small jubilee.

For Two Pins.

"My wife told me this morning that for two pins she'd kiss me."

"How affectionate!"

"No; merely crafty. She's after two diamond hatpins she saw in a jeweler's window yesterday."

The Resemblance.

"A wild goose has really some reason to be classed in courage with the eagle."

"In what respect?"

"It is sure to die game."—Baltimore American.

Scorn no man's love though of a mean degree. Love is a present for a mighty king. Much less make any man thine enemy.—Herbert.

Information.

"What is a domestic animal, mamma?" asked the little boy.

"A domestic animal," replied mamma, with a scornful glance at papa, who was putting on his coat, "is one who does not spend all his time at the club."—Brooklyn Life.

A bill is better receipted, and an old chair is better reseatd, and that is the resemblance between them, although neither of 'em looks at all like the other.

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Twenty-Eight Army Generals Send Letters of Endorsement

To Dr. Hartman, the Inventor of Peru-na.

No other catarrh remedy in the world has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peru-na.

Gen. O'Beirne of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peru-na as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."—James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D. C.

General S. S. Yoder of Ohio,
Writes: "I have found Peru-na to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Washington, D. C.

Brigadier-General Kirby
Writes: "I can recommend Peru-na to all those who are afflicted with catarrh."—D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C.

Brigadier-General King of Confederate Army,

Writes: "I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced Peru-na is a medicine that will effect all the cures that are claimed for its use."—J. Floyd King, Washington, D. C.

General Smalls, Beaufort, S. C.,
Writes: "I have used Peru-na for catarrhal trouble and find it beneficial and to be all that it promises, and freely give it my unqualified recommendation."—Robert Smalls.

General Abbott of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "I am fully convinced that your remedy Peru-na is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott, 906 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Captain Yarnell of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "Your medicine, Peru-na, I believe to be the best medicine for catarrh on the market. I have taken only a small amount, and can see very beneficial results."—W. G. Yarnell, 2322 Lincoln street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

General McBride of U. S. A.,
Writes: "I have no hesitation in recommending Peru-na to all persons who are afflicted with catarrhal troubles."—J. D. McBride, 450 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Noske of O. V. U.,
Writes: "I commend Peru-na to those who are troubled with colds, producing catarrh, as a most efficacious cure and as



a good general tonic."—Chas. F. Noske, 213 B St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Erwin's Recommendation.
"Many of my friends have used Peru-na as a dyspepsia remedy with the most beneficial results."—John B. Erwin, Washington, D. C.

Brig. General Schell Benefited.
"Peru-na is indeed a wonderful tonic, and for coughs and colds I know of nothing better."—F. M. Schell, Washington, D. C.

General Duffield of the Union Army,
Writes: "I have used Peru-na in my family and have found it a valuable medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of efficiency."—The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

General Butler of South Carolina,
Writes: "I can recommend Peru-na for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Gen. Powell, Hecker Post No. 443,
Writes: "After using one bottle of Peru-na I became convinced of its curative qualities, and continued its use to date.

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Book-keeping.

Percy Brooks, Percy Laidley, Zella Parks, Arthur Kimmerly, Clarence Warriman, Willie Buchanan, James Webbsdale, Aubrey Cowan, Vincent Corrigan, George Scott, Milton Henderson.

LOWER SCHOOL (DIVISION C) Algebra.

Atkinson Turkington, Bidwell Conway, Marguerite Abell, Ernest Anderson, Sara Fitzpatrick, Maggie McDonald, Flossie Allison, Josie Loucks, Leona Grange, Kathleen Wagar, Edith Milling, Willie Templeton, Hattie Kennedy.

Latin.

Atkinson Turkington, Bidwell Conway, Grace Asselsline, Alice Preston, Bruce Jemmett, Ernest Anderson, Edith Milling, Maggie McDonald, Kathleen Wagar, Marguerite Abell, Kathleen

resemblance between them, although neither of 'em looks at all like the other.

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GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE. No. 28. Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn				
Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 10	No. 4	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 5
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bannockburn	0	6:00	...	1:40	Lve Deseronto	...	7:00	12:55	...
Allans	1	6:15	...	1:59	Arr Napanee	9	7:20	1:15	...
Queensboro	8	6:25	...	2:05	Lve Napanee	9	7:40	1:25	12:10
Bridgewater	14	6:40	...	2:23	Strathcona	15	8:05	1:40	12:25
Twedd	20	6:55	...	2:45	Newburgh	17	8:15	1:50	12:35
Twedd	20	7:00	7:25	2:45	Thompson's Mills	18	8:30	2:00	12:45
Steele	24	7:10	7:35	3:05	Camden East	19	8:45	2:15	1:01
Jarvis	27	7:25	7:55	3:20	Arr Yarker	23	8:55	2:15	1:01
Marlborough	34	7:40	8:15	3:35	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	2:17	1:01
Deseronto	40	7:55	8:30	3:50	Galbraith	25	9:15	2:30	1:15
Deseronto	40	8:10	8:45	4:15	Moscow	27	9:30	2:35	1:15
Wilson's	44	8:25	9:00	4:35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:45	2:50	1:30
Deseronto	45	8:40	9:15	4:50	Enterprise	32	9:55	2:55	1:40
Moscow	51	8:55	9:30	5:05	Wilson	34	10:10	3:10	1:55
Galbraith	55	9:10	9:45	5:20	Lennoxville	38	10:25	3:25	2:10
Yarker	58	9:25	10:00	5:35	Erinsville	41	10:40	3:40	2:25
Yarker	58	9:40	10:15	5:50	Marlborough	45	10:55	3:55	2:40
Camden East	59	9:55	10:30	6:05	Larkspur	51	11:10	4:10	2:55
Thompson's Mills	61	10:10	10:45	6:20	Steele	55	11:25	4:25	3:10
Newburgh	64	10:25	11:00	6:35	Arr Twedd	58	11:40	4:40	3:25
Strathcona	66	10:40	11:15	6:50	Bridgewater	64	11:55	5:00	3:40
Napanee	69	11:00	11:35	7:15	Queensboro	70	12:05	5:10	3:50
Napanee	69	11:15	11:50	7:30	Allans	73	12:20	5:25	4:05
Deseronto	73	11:30	12:05	7:45	Arr Bannockburn	78	12:40	5:40	4:20

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston				
Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	0	...	...	3:25	Lve Deseronto	...	7:00	...	...
G. T. R. Junction	2	...	...	3:35	Arr Napanee	9	7:20	...	...
Glennvale	10	...	...	3:54	Lve Napanee	9	7:40	12:15	4:25
Murvale	14	...	...	4:04	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:40
St. Catharines	19	...	...	4:20	Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40	4:50
St. Catharines	23	8:10	...	4:25	Thompson's Mills	18	8:30	12:50	5:05
St. Catharines	23	8:30	...	4:45	Camden East	19	8:45	1:05	5:15
St. Catharines	23	8:45	...	4:50	Arr Yarker	23	8:55	1:10	5:20
St. Catharines	23	8:55	...	5:05	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	1:15	5:25
St. Catharines	23	9:10	...	5:20	Frontenac	25	9:15	...	...
St. Catharines	23	9:25	...	5:35	Arr Harrowmuth	34	9:10	...	...
St. Catharines	23	9:40	...	5:50	Lve Harrowmuth	34	9:15	...	...
St. Catharines	23	9:55	...	6:05	Murvale	35	9:22	...	...
St. Catharines	23	10:10	...	6:20	Glennvale	39	9:32	...	...
St. Catharines	23	10:25	...	6:35	G. T. R. Junction	47	9:50	...	...
St. Catharines	23	10:40	...	6:50	Arr Kingston	49	10:00	...	...

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON					PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE				
TRAINS		STEAMERS			TRAINS		STEAMERS		
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton		Deseronto	Napanee	Deseronto	Napanee	
2:30 a.m.	2:55 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:0 a.m.		9:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:05 p.m.	
3:30	3:55				3:45 p.m.	4:10			
6:35	6:55				6:10	6:30			
7:50	8:15	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.		7:40	8:00			
10:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.				12:55 a.m.	1:10 a.m.			
6	4:50	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.		1:40	3:10			
4:37	5:10				1:00	6:20			
11:05	6:55	7:00 a.m.	8:20 a.m.		7:00	7:20			
8:15	8:35				7:20	7:40			

WALTER RATHBUN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

Phillips, Arthur Kimmerly, Estella Douglas, Maggie Armstrong.

Book-keeping.

Percy Brooks, Percy Laidley, Zillah Parks, Arthur Kimmerly, Clarence Wartman, Willie Buchanan, James Websdale, Aubrey Cowan, Vincent Corrigan, George Scott, Milton Henderson, Gerald Anderson, Stanley Henderson, Edith Morden, Norine Soby, Alma Storms, Walter Emsey, Nellie Rennie, Hazel Leonard, Helen Merrin.

History.

James Websdale, Stanley Henderson, Alma Storms, George Scott, Vincent Corrigan, Aubrey Cowan, Edith Morden, Fred Milling, Walter Emsey, Orval Madden, Clara Craven, George O'Neill, Milton Henderson, Willie Buchanan, Zillah Parks, Vincent Corrigan, George Scott.

Composition.

Roland Duke, Percy Laidley, Walter Emsey, Zillah Parks, Helena Merrin, Roy McGee, Milton Henderson, Nellie Rennie, Stanley Henderson, Willie McLaughlin, Norine Soby, Arthur Kimmerly, Estella Douglas, George Scott, Aubrey Cowan, Inez Price, Orval Madden, Willie Buchanan, Lucy Scott.

Arithmetic.

Estella Douglas, George Scott, Vincent Corrigan, Inez Price, Gerald Anderson, Earl Vanalstine, James Websdale, Roy McGee, Stanley Henderson, Milton Henderson, Alma Storms, Flossie Baldwin, Evelyn Vandervoort, Percy Laidley, Aubrey Cowan, Percy Brooks, Clarence Wartman, Clara Craven, Hazel Leonard, Earl Martin.

Grammar.

Stanley Henderson, Estella Douglas, Alma Storms, George Scott, Inez Price, Vincent Corrigan, Aubrey Cowan, Edith Morden, Clara Craven, James Websdale, Helena Merrin, Percy Laidley, Nellie Rennie, Willie McLaughlin, Flossie Baldwin, Jennie Phippen, Heather Gibbard, Percy Brooks, Willie Buchanan, Arthur Kimmerly.

LOWER SCHOOL (DIVISION B.)

Algebra.

Minto French, Harry Boyle, Winnie Craig, Susan Donovan, Lillie Madden, Katie Blute, Willie Denison, Gladys Calder.

Science.

Lena Herrington, Willie McLeod, Harry Boyle, Winnie Craig, Florence Down, Allan Simpson, Willie Tobey, Willie Denison, Stanley Asseltine, Katie Blute, Lucy Murphy, Ross Dafeo, Gladys Calder, Susan Donovan.

Latin.

Guy Chapman, Lena Herrington, Allan Simpson, Arthur Laughlin, Gladys Calder, Willie McLeod, Ross Dafeo, Willie Denison, Willie Tobey, Hazel Denys, Katie Blute, Maggie Sexsmith, Florence Down, Susan Donovan.

Reading.

Marie Johnson, Arthur Laughlin, Winnie Craig, Katie Gates, Willie McLeod, Haldane Vanalstine, Helen Williams, Minto French, Olive McMillan, Wray Kayler, Lillie Madden, Stanley Asseltine, Guy Chapman, Jean Gibson, Lena Herrington, Florence Down, Susan Donovan, Annie Crawford, Willie Tobey, Claude Knight.

Arithmetic.

Gladys Calder, Susan Donovan, Wray Kayler, Minto French, Harry Boyle, George Savage, Willie Denison, Willie Tobey, Katie Blute, Lena Herrington, Olive McMillan, Lucy Murphy, Katie Gates, Ross Dafeo, Willie McLeod.

Book-keeping.

Gladys Calder, Lillie Madden, Stanley Asseltine, Willie Tobey, Marie Johnson, Charlie Ford, Lena Herrington, Olive McMillan, Wray Kayler, Florence Down, Arthur Laughlin, Harry Boyle, George Savage, Katie Blute, Helen Williams, Willie McLeod, Katie Gates.

Composition.

Lena Herrington, Winnie Craig, Ross Dafeo, Guy Chapman, Allan Simpson, Haldane Vanalstine, Wray Kayler, Willie McLeod, Harold Smith, Gladys Calder, Harry Boyle, Minto French, Maggie Sexsmith, Lucy Murphy.

Edith Milling, Willie Templeton, Hattie Kennedy.

Latin.

Atkinson Turkington, Bidwell Conway, Grace Asseltine, Alice Preston, Bruce Jemmett, Ernest Anderson, Edith Milling, Maggie McDonald, Kathleen Wagar, Marguerite Abell, Kathleen Dawson, Livonia Grange, Ross Sills.

Reading.

Bidwell Conway, Mabel Madden, Alice Preston, Kathleen Wagar, Myrtle Bell, Allie Paul, Edith Milling, Flossie Allison, Grace Asseltine, Helen Wartman, Livonia Grange, Atkinson Turkington, Ernest Anderson, Marguerite Abell, Wilfred Shea, Laura Down.

Grammar.

Livonia Grange, Maggie McDonald, Alice Preston, Ernest Anderson, Grace Asseltine, Edith Milling, Hattie Kennedy, Kathleen Wagar, Marguerite Abell, Bidwell Conway, Kathleen Dawson, Flossie Allison.

Book-keeping.

Ernest Gordanier, Donald Daly, Bidwell Conway, Allie Paul, Hattie Kennedy, Wilfred Shea, Keith Chatterton, Atkinson Turkington, Alfred Holmes, Josie Loucks, Pearl Spencer.

Arithmetic.

Maggie McDonald, Atkinson Turkington, Ernest Anderson, Hattie Kennedy, Irene Duke, Sarah Fitzpatrick, Grace Asseltine, Edith Milling, Bruce Jemmett, Alice Preston, Marguerite Abell, Ross Sills, Alfred Holmes.

Science.

Grace Asseltine, Bruce Jemmett, Kathleen Wagar, Livonia Grange, Ross Sills, Laura Down, Hattie Kennedy, Edith Milling, Irene Duke, Helen Wartman, Ernest Anderson, Marguerite Abell, Myrtle Bell, Kathleen Dawson, Josie Loucks, Maggie McDonald.

Drawing.

Helen Wartman, Clara Down, Alfred Holmes, Edith Milling, Josie Loucks, William Vanlusen, Mabel Madden, Wilfred Shea, Kathleen Wagar, Allie Paul, Pearl Spencer, Keith Chatterton, Ernest Anderson, Willie Templeton, Livonia Grange.

MIDDLE SCHOOL (DIVISION A.)

Algebra.

Jessie Sills, Dalton Charters, Keith Johnston, Kenneth Cleall, Marion Stevens, Mary Vrooman, Kathleen Price, Ken Shaver, Mabel Denison, Gladys Price, Herbie Baker, Ethel McCutcheon, Faye Johnston, Harry Gleeson.

Literature.

Marion Stevens, Florence Rendell, Mary Vrooman, Ethel McCutcheon, Faye Johnston, Clara Jones, Kenneth Cleall, Jessie Sills, Marion Wilson, Percy Shorey, Donald Daly, Mabel Denison, Keith Johnston, Harry Gleeson, Ken Shaver, May Asseltine, Joe McNeill, Dalton Charters, Tessie McNeill.

Grammar.

Marion Stevens, Kenneth Cleall, Jessie Sills, Ethel McCutcheon, Ken Shaver, Walter Caton, Faye Johnston, Clara Jones, Tessie McNeill, Mary Vrooman, Keith Johnston, Florence Rendell, Harry Gleeson, Marion Wilson, May Asseltine, Percy Shorey.

Latin.

Faye Johnston, Harry Gleeson, Kenneth Cleall, Ethel McCutcheon, Keith Johnston, Mary Vrooman, Gladys Price, Walter Caton, Florence Rendell, Kathleen Price, Jessie Sills, Marion Wilson.

Physics and Chemistry.

Ethel McCutcheon, Jessie Sills, Claude Asseltine, Dalton Charters, Ken Shaver, Clara Jones, Tessie McNeill, Kathleen Price, Harry Preston, Faye Johnston, Mabel Denison, Faye Johnston, Maggie O'Brien, Marion Stevens, Edna File, Herbie Baker, Harry Gleeson, Keith Johnston, Percy Shorey.

English History.

Ken Shaver, Tessie McNeill, Percy Shorey, Ethel McCutcheon, Donald Daly, Jessie Sills, Kenneth Cleall, Florence Rendell, Mary Vrooman, Clara Jones, Keith Johnston, Faye Johnston, May Asseltine.

Arithmetic.

Keith Johnston, Kathleen Price, Dalton Charters, Faye Johnston, Jessie Sills, Claude Asseltine, Harold Duffett, Ken Shaver, Walter Caton, Clara Jones, Marion Stevens, Harry Gleeson, Kenneth Cleall, Maggie O'Brien, Edna File.

MIDDLE SCHOOL (DIVISION B.)

Algebra.

Minnie Close, Roland Daly, Nellie Sills, Ida Woodcock, Eliza Soby, Kenneth Shorey, Norma Shannon, Olive Robinson, Helen Herrington.

Arithmetic.

Minnie Close, Helen Herrington, Ida Woodcock, Roland Daly, Kenneth Shorey, Jennie Schoales, George Shorey.

Ancient History.

Ida Woodcock, Roland Daly, George Shorey, Helen Herrington, Kenneth Shorey, Thomas McKnight, Bert Vanalstine, Jennie Schoales, Eliza



If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

ICERS OF HIGH RANK E AMERICAN REMEDY, PE-RU-NA.



GEN'L. O'BEIRNE



GEN'L. YODER



Gen. Henderson of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "Peruna has been used in my family with the very best results, and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a fine tonic and effective cure for catarrh."

Maj. Gen. Armstrong of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "As many of my old comrades and friends have been greatly benefited by the use of Peruna for catarrhal troubles, I heartily join in their endorsement of its curative qualities."—F. C. Armstrong.

General Pettys of the U. V. U.,

Writes: "It affords me pleasure to say that some of my patients who have used Peruna as a tonic and also for catarrhal troubles, have been greatly benefited by the same. I am satisfied of the excellence of the same."—Charles Pettys.

General Legg of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I take pleasure in endorsing the many recommendations I have heard and read of Peruna, because of having had knowledge of the truth of so many of them."

"We always tell our sick and ailing friends of the remedies that we have learned, from experience, were good for us when ailing in the same way, and we do it as a duty we feel that we owe them."

"Why is it any the less our duty to advise all the people we can when we know of a good and comparatively inexpensive remedy that makes many cures, and benefits in almost all cases?"

"My own little personal experience of being relieved of deafness, caused by a siege of catarrh, warrants me in advising all the afflicted to just try Peruna."—A. M. Legg.

Col. Shatswell of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I commend Peruna as a most agreeable as well as effective medicine. Catarrh and catarrhal colds are checked and generally cured by a judicious use of it. It is a good promoter of digestion and is an excellent remedy for a weak stomach. It tones up the appetite and is not at all disagreeable to take."—Nathaniel Shatswell.

Captain Jackson of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and Civil Wars. Some years ago I was seriously affected with catarrh of the stomach. After the use of three bottles of Peruna every appearance of my complaint was removed."

"If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis."

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.
All correspondence held confidential.

All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its moderate use as a preventive, and an old man's tonic."—W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.

Gen. Sebring of the Confederate Army,
Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy Peruna as a very excellent tonic, and also good for coughs, colds, catarrh and general debility."—W. H. Sebring, 133 W. 4th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

General Payne of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "I join with my comrades in recommending Peruna to my friends as an invigorating tonic to build up the system."—Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Talley of Pa. Vol. U. S. A.,
Writes: "Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles with the most beneficial results. I am so convinced of the efficacy of Peruna that I do not hesitate to give it my recommendation."—Wm. Cooper Talley, 713 D St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

General Bigelow Cured.
Gen. J. G. Bigelow, 151 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:
"Peruna has made me well and it has given me more than ordinary strength and spirit for work."—J. G. Bigelow.

General Chase, Asst. Adj. Gen'l. C. A. R.,
Writes: "The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrhal disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—B. F. Chase, 28 Harrison St., Anacostia, D. C.

General O'Connor of U. V. Legions,
Writes: "If you are suffering from catarrh or physical debility, immediately commence the use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my friends."—Dennis O'Connor, 738 32nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Wright of the Confederate Army,
Writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from catarrh."—Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Hawley of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—A. F. Hawley.
Brig. Gen. Cook, of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "As a number of my friends and acquaintances have used Peruna as a catarrh cure with good results, and as

I am now using it beneficially, I can safely recommend its use to persons suffering from this disorder."—Geo. W. Cook.

Gen. Middleton of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "Your preparation of Peruna as a cure for catarrh as well as a tonic deserves the gratitude of those afflicted with that disease as well as physical prostration. I have been much benefited in every respect in various ways, and I feel it a duty to recommend its usefulness to my fellow citizens."—John Middleton.

General Sypher of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "After suffering for years with neuralgia, I was persuaded by a friend to use your remedy, Peruna, and after giving it a fair and thorough trial, I can now cheerfully recommend Peruna to any one who is suffering with neuralgia. It is also an excellent tonic."—J. H. Sypher.

Brig. Gen. Gibson of Washington, D. C.,
Writes: "Peruna is not only a remedy for colds and catarrh, but also an admirable tonic and should be in every household. I commend its possession and use to all persons. Am using it myself with good results."—A. G. Gibson.

TWO ALPHABET LETTERS.

"J" and "W" Comparatively Recent Additions to the List.

It is a fact, not so well known but that it may be said to be curious, that the letters j and w are modern additions to our alphabet. The letter j only came into general use during the time of the commonwealth, say between 1649 and 1658. From 1630 to 1646 its use is exceedingly rare, and I have never yet seen a book printed prior to 1652 in which it appeared. In the century immediately preceding

over £1,000,000 of today. These golden bezants contained about 30 shillings' worth of our gold, but to go to market with would buy then as much probably as 7½ sovereigns now would. Were the scorpion allowed to break forth here he would probably tell how this high priced and saintly carcass was treated by his people when Louis died at the siege of Tunis, twenty years later. Being hard up for embalmers, they had, according to the journal of Aubrey, to quarter and boil him down in separate caldrons and so sent but his

forget the past." Be kind to yourself and "forget it." Do not try to do so in a labored, strenuous way, but gently suggest to yourself a dozen times a day if necessary that you are happy in the "eternal now" and not burdened down with disagreeable thoughts of the past. In learning the "art of forgetting" you will form the wholesome habit of remembering things worth knowing and thereby bring harmony, peace and contentment into your life.—M. J. Lorimer in Suggestion.

Soby.

Chemistry.

Helen Herrington, Ida Woodcock, Minnie Close, Maggie Close, Kenneth Shorey, Roland Day, Thomas McKnight, Eliza Soby, Jennie Schoales, George Shorey, Nellie Sills.

Grammar.

Minnie Close, Helen Herrington, Eliza Soby, Ida Woodcock, Mary Fitzmartin, Gladys Cliff, Thomas McKnight, Jennie Schoales.

Literature.

Minnie Close, Eliza Soby, Roland Day, Maggie Close, Helen Herrington, Olive Robinson, Gladys Cliff, Bert Vanalstine, Mary Fitzmartin.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Joe Scholae, Literature.
Miriam Close, Eliza Soby, Roland Day, Maggie Close, Helen Herrington, Olive Robinson, Gladys Cliff, Bert Vanalsulne, Mary Fitzmarin.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Algebra.

Douglas Jemmett, Winifred Shaw, Mabel Schoales, Eleanor Parks, Eva Gallagher.

Ancient History.

Eva Gallagher, Stella Hudgins, Ray Gleason, Eleanor Parks, Irene Huffman, Douglas Jemmett, Mabel Schoales, Pearl Grace, Gwendolin Dorland, Percy Patterson, Thomas Maxwell.

German.

Pearl Ungar, Kathleen Cowan.

Physics.

Douglas Jemmett, Kathleen Cowan, Pearl Ungar, Lillian Loggie, Ray Gleason, Winifred Shaw, Mabel Schoales, Eleanor Parks.

Chemistry.

Winifred Shaw, Harry Herman, Lillian Loggie.

Latin Authors.

Edith Gibson, Lillian Loggie, Pearl Ungar, Kathleen Cowan, Winifred Shaw, Lillian Preston.

Greek Authors.

Kathleen Cowan, Edith Gibson.

Literature.

Eva Gallagher, Kathleen Cowan, Gwendolin Dorland, Ray Gleason, Irene Huffman, Harry Herman, Thomas Maxwell, Eleanor Parks, Mabel Schoales, Winifred Shaw, Stella Hudgins, Bert Reid, Pearl Grieco, Percy Patterson.

Canadian and American Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Nervous Women

Their Sufferings are Usually Due to Female Disorders Perhaps Unsuspected.

A MEDICINE THAT CURES



Can we dispute the well-known fact that Canadian women are nervous?

How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly," or, "Don't speak to me." Little things annoy you and

make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability. Spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the abdominal region and between the shoulders; loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia; a tendency to cry at the least provocation—all this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Leah Stowell, of 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your Medicine is indeed a God-send to suffering women, and I only wish that they all knew what it can do for them and there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, extreme nervousness and excruciating headaches, but a few bottles of your vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy and I do not know what sickness is, and I have enjoyed the best of health now for over four years. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has sent sunshine into thousands of homes and hearts."

Will not the volumes of letters from women made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince all women of its virtues? Surely you cannot wish to remain sick and weak and discouraged, exhausted each day, when you can be as easily cured as other women.

only came into general use during the time of the commonwealth, say between 1649 and 1658. From 1630 to 1646 its use is exceedingly rare, and I have never yet seen a book printed prior to 1652 in which it appeared.

In the century immediately preceding the seventeenth it became the fashion to tail the last i when Roman numerals were used, as in this example, viij for 8 or xij in place of 12. This fashion still lingers, but only in physicians' prescriptions, I believe. Where the French use j it has the power of s as we use it in the word "vision." What nation was the first to use it as a new letter is an interesting but perhaps unanswerable query.

In a like manner the printers and language makers of the latter part of the sixteenth century began to recognize the fact that there was a sound in spoken English which was without a representative in the shape of an alphabetical sign or character, as in the first sound in the word "wet."

Prior to that time it had always been spelled as "vet," the v having the long sound of u or of two u's together. In order to convey an idea of the new sound they began to spell such words as "wet," "weather," "web," etc., with two u's, and as the u of that date was a typical v the three words above looked like this: "Vvet," "vweather," "vweb."

After awhile the typefounders recognized the fact that the double u had come to stay, so they joined the two u's together and made the character now so well known as w. I have one book in which three forms of the v are given. The first is an old double v (vv); the next is one in which the last stroke of the first v crosses the first stroke of the second, and the third is the common w we use today.

Gave Him a Start.

Holding up a pair of antique candlesticks, an auctioneer said:

"Give me a start."

"A dime!" came a voice from the crowd.

"What!" exclaimed the horrified auctioneer.

"Ah," said the bidder, "I thought that would give him a start!"

Fraudulent Sweetbread.

"A true sweetbread is perhaps the most healthy meat that can be eaten," said a doctor, "but you are never able to get it. The sweetbread proper is the pancreas, which is one of the most effective agents in promoting digestion, but the sweetbread of trade is usually obtained from the throats of cattle and is what is called the thyroid gland. This gland rests against the windpipe, and while its texture is similar to that of the real sweetbread, it has not the same beneficial qualities. But some butchers, in order to make money, pass off the salivary gland, that which furnishes the saliva, located in the cheeks, for a sweetbread. This is the most inferior substitute of all. The pancreas, or real sweetbread, is a most dainty morsel. It is of triangular form, while the sweetbreads obtained from the throat are of an oval form. But what is the use of making people dissatisfied? They have been eating thyroid and salivary glands for sweetbreads for years and have been satisfied. But then they have never tasted the real thing."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Money Value of St. Louis.

When Louis IX., the saint, surrendered with his whole forces to the Saracens at Mansura on the 5th of April, 1250, 1,000,000 golden bezants—equal to half that number of the livres of the day—were demanded for his freedom. But the Moslems came down to 800,000 bezants, and in the end by surrendering Damietta Louis got off for 100,000 marks—equal, roughly, to

priced and saintly carcass was ordered by his people when Louis died at the siege of Tunis, twenty years later. Being hard up for embalmers, they had, according to the Journal of Aubery, to quarter and boil him down in separate cauldrons and so sent but his whitened skeleton to France.—London Chronicle.

The People of Great Britain.

Ethnologically Great Britain is a mixture of many races, resulting from a succession of invasions. When the Romans invaded Britain the inhabitants were Celtic, mixed with an earlier Euskarian non-Aryan element. They continued to be mainly so until the fifth and sixth centuries, when the level parts of the country were overrun by German tribes. Then followed invasions by the Danes and other Scandinavian tribes and lastly the Norman conquest. The inhabitants of England and the lowlands of Scotland, therefore, sprang from an amalgamation of the original Celtic with German and Scandinavian blood. Wales and the highlands of Scotland are still inhabited by descendants of the ancient Celtic tribes. The people of Ireland also are of Celtic origin, although there is an admixture of many other races.

Costliest Building in the Country.

Which is the costliest building in America? Would you answer offhand the New York state capitol at Albany? Hardly. Your thoughts would turn more likely to the national capitol at Washington or to the Congressional library. But the New York state capitol cost more than the national capitol and the library of congress together. The Empire State capitol cost \$24,000,000, while the one at Washington, two acres larger, cost only \$12,000,000 and the Congressional library only \$7,000,000. Our Empire State capitol cost as much as the nation paid for all Florida and the Philippines combined.—Gilson Willets in Leslie's Weekly.

The Art of Forgetting.

I have heard men and women say, "I could be happy now if I could only

the past. In learning the art of forgetting" you will form the wholesome habit of remembering things worth knowing and thereby bring harmony, peace and contentment into your life.—M. J. Lorimer in Suggestion.

Followed Instructions.

A lady going from home for the day locked everything up carefully and for the grocer's benefit left a card on the back door.

"All out. Don't leave anything," it read.

On her return she found her house ransacked and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added, "Thanks. We haven't left much."

Had to Creep.

"Why do you say 'A blush crept over the face of the fair plaintiff?'" asks the editor.

"Because," explains the society editor, "there was so much powder on her face the blush had to creep or else it would raise too much dust!"

A Good Rule.

When thou wishest to give thyself delight think of the excellencies of those who live with thee. For instance, of the energy of one, the modesty of another, the liberal kindness of a third.—Marcus Aurelius.

A Ruler.

Singleton—That's a queer sign, "Wanted—A girl to feed ruling machine." Wederly—Nothing queer about that. Somebody wants a nurse girl to look after the baby.

Some people will never learn anything, for this reason, because they understand everything too soon.—Pope.

Fancy Dishes Given Away.

If you buy your groceries from us. We give coupons on dishes free. Call and see them at GREY LION GROCERY.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
of *Charles H. Fletcher*

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



"Your Servants, Madam!"

The Gold Dust Twins are always ready to work; they are certainly artists in the cleaning line. There's nothing cleanable which

Gold Dust Washing Powder

will not clean—and do it better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving your best interests if you're trying to keep house without GOLD DUST.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

THE REAL FOUNDATION

The Enduring Life Is Not That Built on Dreams.

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon the rock.—Matt. vii., 24.

A good many thousand sermons have been preached on this text, probably nearly all of them with the intent to prove that the way to build the life on a rock foundation is to pass through the experience known as conversion, obtain saving faith and join the church. This is typical of a popular way of interpreting the scriptures: First, determine what you wish them to mean and then make them mean that. The purpose being to persuade people to join the church, then by hook or crook that duty must be discovered in every divine precept.

But this is simply to ignore the plain words of the great teacher. It would be impossible to clarify his statement: If any man hears and does the things I have been teaching he is like one who builds on a rock. One thing marks the rock-founded life, the doing of Christly deeds. The course of conduct, the kind of character he has just outlined in the sermon on the mount gives the established staple character.

The enduring life is not built on dreams. Many people think that their lives are rock-founded because they have a nebulous admiration for the moral teachings of Jesus. On the whole they admire

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT; having taken the trouble to say as much as this they sit back with the comfortable feeling that they have set themselves in their right place in the universe, that the Almighty will be delighted with their indorsement.

One of the most dangerous hypocrites is the easy going, thoughtless being who fancies that the indorsement of a duty is equivalent to the doing of it. He evaporates his convictions into compiments instead of crystalizing them into conduct. So far from being built on a rock he floats around on a whisp of hay in a high wind. A butterfly might better hope to drill and quarry out a foundation than he. Besides this, his hypocritical praise of right precepts makes

them only offensive to those who might desire to practice them.

Others imagine that an intellectual assent to certain statements concerning the church or the bible or Jesus is sufficient to fix the life in stability. But the great teacher does not place the emphasis so much on what men may think of his character or mission, nor even on their honest opinions on the theories of the past and the future, which have delighted mental gymnasts since the world was young, to him the great differentiating fact touches those dynamic convictions that are determining your conduct this day.

He places conduct before creed. He long ago took that method of teaching which modern pedagogy approves. He taught religion by the manual method. Instead of saying, as theologians do, first comprehend these doctrines and then you will be able to do them, he says, first do these things,

PRACTICE MY PRECEPTS,

and they will ere long become plain to you. Men learn religion by doing. Begin to do the right and you will get the reason; get the rule through the example. Deeds are the solvents of doctrines.

The house of life is built differently from any other; we get the plans by erecting the structure. In the realm of character it is houses rather than architecture we need. Build but one hour's conduct squarely on the plain, cogent teachings of the man of Nazareth and you will serve the world better than if you gave a lifetime to the explanation of his words.

Doctrines are but teachings intended to be done into deeds. Doing them you gain a larger peace of mind and sense of stability of life than in any other way. If you want the equilibrium of faith you will find it by simply laying life's daily details on the plain foundation of his principles. Nothing could be plainer; there are no hair-splitting metaphysics, no subtle questions of policy here; do these things and the heart finds calm, the life certitude, the soul satisfaction.

HENRY F. COPE.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

APRIL 15.

Lesson III. Jesus's Power Over Disease and Death. Golden Text:

John 11. 25.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

A Shorter Account of the Sermon on the Mount.—In verses 20-49 of the preceding chapter Luke gives a briefer account of the Sermon on the Mount. The main differences between the account of Matthew and this briefer one in Luke are explained by the different objects and intended circle of readers of these gospels; but in both the Sermon is given as the inaugural discourse of the kingdom of heaven. Matthew, writing for the Jews, records much that has special bearing on the Levitic law (5. 17-38), while Luke, writing for Gentiles, omits much of this. Luke, however, records some of the omitted parts of the sermon in another connection later on in his gospel narrative.

prejudiced modes of thinking, the words and works of Jesus invariably revealed the power of God.

17. In the whole of Judea.—From this statement some have inferred that Luke was under the wrong impression that this miracle was performed in Judea, but such an inference is not at all warranted. What is intended by the phrase is a statement of the fact that the news of the miracle spread even as far as into Judea, some miles to the south, as well as in all the region round about.

FIJIAN SAW HIS MAJESTY

ISLAND CHIEF'S DESCRIPTION OF PARLIAMENT OPENING.

After Ceremony He Has a Sumptuous Feast at a Restaurant in the City.

A Fijian who witnessed the opening of the British Parliament by the King wrote a most interesting account of his experiences for his native paper, Na Mata, a translation of which is given in the London Spectator.

First he deals with the causes which were due to the state opening.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA

THE FIRE OF A REVOLUTION IS STILL BURNING.

Leader of Moderate Conservatives Says First Parliament Will Be a Farce.

The uselessness of expecting that the meeting of Russia's first Parliament on May 10 will in any way abate the internal struggle is now accepted by every one in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent in that city. The fire of revolution is burning everywhere continuously, but it has not by a long way burned out or smoked out the Government. Far distant, too, is the day when the army will make common cause with the revolutionaries.

The present slaughter of minor Government employees in obedience to the orders of Counte Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo is a salient feature. Thirteen postal telegraphers at Tchita who shared in the general strike in October have just been sentenced to death. The revolutionaries treat this and similar cases merely as a skirmish lost in war.

Against the existing system the revolutionary programme is still the paralysis of the administrative machinery from within. Street fighting and other disorders are not part of their scheme. The leaders are not likely to call

A GENERAL STRIKE

at present because the installation of the Douma as part of the fabric of Government offers some hope of wrecking the whole system.

Dmitri Shipoff, the leader of the moderate conservatives, makes the following estimate of what the Douma will amount to when it meets. The majority will be peasants, who will arrive quite unprepared for the mode of procedure. Many will not even understand the words used, which will be of the official kind and wholly strange to them. The peasants will maintain that the agrarian question is their paramount interest and will refuse to trust its solution to any one outside of their own class. But it is just the agrarian question which is bound to meet from the beginning insurmountable difficulties which will serve the revolutionary propaganda.

Shipoff holds strongly that the double and triple system of election makes the people regard the whole procedure as intentionally complicated and obstructive. He emphatically denies that the new Council of State will serve in any sense the purpose of upper chambers and senates elsewhere.

He maintains that it will be almost the same bureaucratic wall which exists now as

AN ENEMY OF PUBLIC LIFE.

He is certain from long experience (he was chairman of the Moscow provincial zemstvo for many years) that the Council of the Empire and the Douma are fated doomed to a disagreeable struggle, inasmuch as no decision of the Douma can be brought direct to the Emperor's notice. The Council, in its new form, not only diminishes the authority of the Douma but concurrently reduces the prerogative of the Emperor.

The majority of those who have analyzed the constitution of the chambers agree with Shipoff that they have been so drafted under Count Witte's guidance as to strengthen the bureaucracy at the expense of both the Czar and the people.

MARY'S EASTER PARTY.

It happened that Mary's tenth birthday fell on Easter Monday, so, to her great delight, her mamma decided that she might give an Easter party to her little friends.

Ten little folks received, several days prior, invitations written on egg-shaped cards, together with the request that each child bring one dozen hard-boiled and colored eggs.

The two elder sisters of the small hostess attended to the planning of the party, and the decorating of the rooms for the occasion. The large sitting room was adorned with many paper lilies, and one large pot of real Easter lilies in regal bloom. All about the walls, on the lamp shades and shelves, were tissue paper nests with candy birds' eggs, fluttering butterflies, also tissue, and quaint rabbits guarding their treasures of oval dainties.

The dining room walls were festooned in white and green, evergreen garlands, and the waxy white of pigeon berries. The tablecloth of snowy white had a delicate tracery running in and out among the dishes, made by a slender rope of evergreen. The centrepiece was a tall Japanese paper stork guarding a nest in a tall chimney, and in the nest two small baby storks, and a tiny baby in wax. Around the foot of this piece a bank of valley lilies nestled in green moss. The moss was real, the lilies artificial.

Around this circled ten small white plates, each with a great orange resting on it. Outlining these a strip of tissue moss in deep scallops, in which moss were set tiny lilies. At each end of the table was a large cardboard lily, holding about a quart of candy eggs in all sizes and colors. To hold these in place set the flowers in deep bowls, and cover the bowls with paper or moss.

For amusements, the sisters had planned out a brief programme. First Mary recited a short Easter poem. One of the sisters told the quaint legend of the stork, and linked it with the tender story of the time. The other sister told of the part the rabbit plays in the Easter story. Two girl friends told stories, one giving the true wonder of the butterfly resurrection; the other telling gay stories of egg rollings.

Then followed an egg-cracking contest, in which all the children took part. Two persons would each choose an egg, and crack them together, the one having his egg broken first having to give it up to the other. At the end of the contest, the person having the most eggs in his or her basket had a pretty painted egg as a prize.

Next came a grand egg hunt; the sisters had hidden all about in the sitting room and hall 500 candy eggs. Mary did not know of this, so she, too, was given a tiny basket, and allowed to join the half-hour hunt. No one was allowed to eat an egg till the trial was over—under the lounge, behind picture frames, etc., were they hidden. Time up, one girl was found to have 15 more than anyone else, so she received a candy box in the form of a rabbit as a prize. The baskets were given as souvenirs, and each child was allowed to eat the eggs she had found.

Several games were played before the little guests filed out to the supper room. The supper consisted as much as possible of dishes into the composition of which went eggs. Egg sandwiches, eggs cooked in every possible way and accompanied by bread and butter cut in egg shape, custards, a simple ice cream yellow with eggs, tiny cakes in egg shades, and oval jelly tarts. The finishing dishes were the candies and oranges.

Songs and a game or two more, and then the children went home, each car-

THE EGG FEAST

the kingdom of heaven. Matthew, writing for the Jews, records much that has special bearing on the Levitic law (5. 17-38), while Luke, writing for Gentiles, omits much of this. Luke, however, records some of the omitted parts of the sermon in another connection later on in his gospel narrative.

Verse 1. All his sayings—Those spoken in the Sermon on the Mount.

Into Capernaum—Near which city the sermon just ended had been delivered.

2. Centurion—An officer of the Roman army commanding a company of one hundred men, as the name implies.

Servant—Literally bond servant, or slave.

Deare unto him—Or, as in the marginal rendering of the Revised Version, precious to him, or honorable with him.

3. Sent unto him elders of the Jews—Note both the modesty and the propriety of this action on the part of the Roman soldier. He knew Jesus to be a Jewish rabbi, and his respect for the Jewish religion prompted him as a Gentile not to go himself directly to Jesus, but to approach him through the mediation of recognized representatives of the Jewish people.

4. He is worthy—The respect with which the centurion seems to have habitually treated the Jewish people, as exemplified in his action referred to in the preceding verse, won for him in return the respect of the Jews. It was indeed a high tribute for a Jew to give a Roman to say that he was worthy of attention and favor at their hands.

5. He loveth our nation—All that we learn concerning the centurion indicates that his religious convictions inclined him toward the Jewish faith.

Our synagogue does not imply that there was but one synagogue in Capernaum, but simply that the one to which these particular Jews belonged was referred to.

Not far from the house—The narrative of Luke at this point is more detailed than that of Matthew (comp. Matt. 8. 5-10).

Lord—The word Lord here does not necessarily imply more than "Sir," in which sense we find it used in John 4. 19; 12. 21; Acts 16. 30; and other passages.

But say the word—Or, speak with a word.

Servant—Lit. in this case, boy.

8. Go and be whole—The centurion's argument seems to be this: as he himself commands and is obeyed by those over whom he has authority, so he assumes that Jesus, who apparently has power over unseen forces, and over the spirit world, can command and heal at a distance.

9. He marvelled—We have here one of the many little indications found in the gospel narratives of the true humanity of Jesus. He was actually astonished at the faith of the centurion.

No, not in Israel—Where more than anywhere else, such faith was to be expected.

11. Soon afterwards—Or, as many ancient authorities read, on the next day.

Nain—A town on the northwest slope of Little Hermon near the ancient Endor. Within the territory of the tribe of Issachar. The name itself means lovely, and was given to the town on account of its charming location. It was about twenty-five miles from Capernaum.

12. To the gate of the city—All towns of importance in the ancient Orient were surrounded by walls for the sake of protection. Nain itself is approached from the road leading up from Capernaum by a narrow rocky path on which doubtless the two companies met.

14. Touched the bier—Therely subjecting himself to ceremonial uncleanness. But here, as in the case of the leper (Luke 5. 12), Jesus sacrifices mere Levitical ceremonialism, with its rules about uncleanness, to a higher law of love.

Arise—A single word of authority. (Comp. Luke 8. 54; John 11. 43; Acts 9. 40.)

16. Fear took hold on all—In the presence of this manifested authority over death, it was natural that men should fear.

Disciples Glad To see of simple way

A Fijian who witnessed the opening of the British Parliament by the King wrote a most interesting account of his experiences for his native paper, Na Mata, a translation of which is given in the London Spectator.

First he deals with the causes which gave rise to the stale opening.

"Parliament had been considering for a long time and divided councils had arisen," he writes, "and it seemed to the King that its reports to him were wavering, and that what it desired was not the desire of the people of the land. So he decided that it should be dismissed."

Then he discourses upon the "chieflike" boy, who is very good-natured to us Fijians, the one who fed us with crabs and gave us pipes. "This 'boy' got a 'most useful letter' from the police, which 'prevented the people of the land from crowding us, so that we might well see the King.'"

He was found a stand in Parliament Street, or, as he terms the thoroughfare, "the path of Parliament."

"As we waited we saw pass the great chiefs and their ladies in their carriages. Who can tell their splendor, the chiefs in their robes of war, and their robes as nobles of the land, and the ladies with golden crowns dazzling like lightning with diamonds and precious stones? Who can tell it? It was like a dream or the glory of the fairies."

THE WORKMAN'S "BADGE."

"Where we stood we saw all sorts of people. For this Parliament have been chosen many working men by the people, as their messengers to the Big Council. This is a new thing, as formerly members of chieflike tribes only were chosen."

"I saw one of these messengers of the working men to Parliament. He was waiting where we were. The man had a red necktie on. I was told that it was a badge of a workman, as it is not the custom of people of chieflike birth to wear red neckties."

"Just before it struck 2 on the clock the bands along the path were heard playing 'God Save the King,' and the voices of the Lords of War calling out, 'Present arms!' and then appeared the King."

"In front of him went four carriages, with six horses each to draw them. On the horses sat men, and other men ran alongside. These carriages had in them the high chiefs, who serve the King. Then came a warrior band on horseback with a handsome young chief in the centre, who carried the standard of the King."

"When they had passed by, then came the King in a golden coach, drawn by eight white horses, white as milk. As he appeared everybody took off their hats and shouted, 'Hip, hip, hooray!' and the sound of the cry was like the roar of the surf on the reef in their great joy at seeing the King."

THE KING.

"The standards opposite to us were lowered to the ground in salute, and the bells of the big church of Westminster rang out. The King bowed his head in response, and touched his hat, returning a military salute to the gladness of the people of his land."

"Sombol! Sombol! how handsome the King is. Who can describe it? He is handsome and tall and portly, even as a true chief of Fiji."

"The chieflike boy with whom I was said that we should meet in the evening with some other friends and have a feast, as a finish up to our joy at having seen the King. That thing happened, and we fed at a house of feasting called the House of Julius."

"The owner is a Frenchman very skilful in preparing food and, it pleases chiefs and ladies to feast there. The night I was there it was full of chiefs and ladies. I saw a lady there who, it was said, was the mother of a chief who concerns us, the Assistant Big Scribe for the Colonies. She looked to me very beautiful, with a splendid dress and ornaments."

"When the Frenchman knew I was a Fiji, great was his good nature to me, and he said that I should go and see his kitchen, and he took me there. Sombol! Sombol! the wealth of the white men; the saucepans were silver saucepans."

THE EGG FEAST

Germany has given us many pretty customs—the Christmas tree, the egg feast and the decorated Easter egg. The first egg feast of which we have any record occurred many hundred years ago in a mining village in the Harz mountains. According to one account, a countess was driven from her home by the cruel exigencies of war, in the night, with her two little children. A faithful serving man took them to his home and his people in this village nestled high in the Harz mountains.

The woman whose name was Frau Rosalinda von Lindenburg, received much kindness from these humble folk, but she missed many of her luxuries of her former state. She was particularly fond of eggs, and these were not to be got. Strange as it may seem, there were no hens in Germany in those days, or but a few imported at great expense from the far east and owned by the very rich. At the earnest request of the countess her host visited her home, which he found burned to the ground, and carried away under cover of darkness a few chickens that were roosting in the trees about the ruins. The peasants had never seen such "strange birds," the eggs they laid surprised them, and the brood of downy chickens hatched from the eggs filled them with astonishment and pleasure. But the good countess prepared a still greater surprise and pleasure for her kind friends.

Easter morning, after the religious service the countess gathered all the children of the village about her, and talked to them, and told them stories, and then sent them away into the grove to play, to build nests, as if they were birds, while a feast of milk soup and cooked eggs and egg cakes was made ready at her cottage for them. She had made a feast a few days before for the housewives, giving them to eat of new dishes in which eggs were used, and presenting to each guest at her departure several fowls to take home with her. But Easter was for the little ones.

Well, when the children had eaten their fill of the good things of the feast, they heard strange little chuckings and peepings and cooings in the grove, and they ran out and found in each nest five beautiful eggs, all different colors, with texts and mottoes on them. There was great fun, laughing and comparing of nests and conjecture where they came from, and what hen could lay such beautiful eggs. One little girl, seeing a hare jump out from behind a bush, declared it was he laid the Easter eggs. The children all believed it, and so came the association of the hare with the colored eggs. But in reality the countess had colored the eggs with mosses and roots.

Later in the day, as the countess sat in her cottage door with her children, she saw a man coming up the side of the mountain. Her little girl cried out, "It is father!" and ran to meet him. The countess had believed her husband dead, killed on the battlefield.

SAVED OVER 300 LIVES.

Superintendent of Bathing Ground Retires With Great Record.

Frank Shooter, who has just resigned his post as superintendent of the Exeter, England, bathing ground, has in the last quarter of a century saved over 300 lives.

He holds all the premier awards of the Royal Humane Society, including the gold medal, which was presented to him with 100 sovereigns by the Exeter citizens.

Mr. Shooter once swam 100 yards along a mill stream under a road in complete darkness, and snatched a boy from death just as he had reached a large waterwheel.

Only one drowning case has occurred at Exeter bathing ground during twenty-five years.

way and accompanied by bread and butter cut in egg shape, custards, a simple ice cream yellow with eggs, tiny cakes in egg shades, and oval jelly tarts. The finishing dishes were the candies and oranges.

Songs and a game or two more, and then the children went home, each carrying in their tiny baskets a dainty egg painted by the big sister helpers. These were made from the shells of the eggs used in the custards, etc., so cost nothing but a little work.

GIANT'S COFFIN UNEARTHED.

Workmen in a Bristol Street Make a Rare Find.

Workmen frequently come upon curious things in their street excavations, but it is not every day they disturb the last resting-place of a famous giant. Some workmen had this uncanny experience while digging in Trenchard Street, Bristol, England, recently.

Their picks and shovels grated against the leaden coffin of Patrick Cotter O'Brien, whose immense stature of eight feet three inches made his name a household word a century ago.

There is no mistaking the identity of the coffin for the plate thereon bore the following quaint inscription:

PATRICK COTTER O'BRIEN,

Whose name was Cotter,

But he called himself O'Brien,

Whose stature was 8ft. 4in.

He died on Sept. 8th., 1806.

Aged 46.

Patrick, it appears, was as gigantic in graces as inches. A native of Kinsale, Ireland, local history records that his manners were amiable and unoffending, and the inflexible integrity of his conduct through life, united to the calm resignation with which he awaited the approach of death, proved that his principles were strictly virtuous.

It is said that O'Brien hated the idea of exhibiting himself, and he directed that his body should be so buried as to cheat the grave robbers that gave additional terror to death in those days.

Accordingly, his friends provided a leaden coffin and had it interred at a great depth, iron bars being placed in the sides of the rock to render removal impossible.

The local authorities at Bristol are proud of their find, and it is thought they will resist any overtures from the Green Isle to recover the remains.

EASTER.

Hark! the Easter bells are ringing,
Filling all the sweet Spring air,
List! the birds their matins singing;
'Tis their Easter prayer.

Lilies tall their heads are bending
Round a shrine of Holy Name,
Incense rising, voices blending,
Easter joy proclaim.

In the dim cathedral stillness
Heads are bending low in prayer;
Voices call us through the portals,
Let us enter there.

Hark! a burst of song angelic!
See the white-robed choir advance—
Christ is Risen! Alleluia!
Sweet each upturned glance.

Let us join the heavenly anthem,
Rise my soul! Thy winter past—
Alleluia! He is Risen!
Peace has come at last!

ETYMOLOGY IN THE FAMILY.

Tommy—Pop, my teacher told us today that the name Adam means earth.

Father—That's right, my son.

Tommy—Then the original man's name was Mud.

Father—with a glance at the real head of the house—That's right, too, Tommy.

NOTHING BUT LOVE.

Stella—"They say that Helen married for money."

Mildred—"I don't believe it."

Stella—"But her husband is awfully rich and awfully homely."

Mildred—"True, but when he comes home late she scolds him for an hour."

THE STORY OF NICKEL

A MODERN MIRACLE—STONES CONVERTED INTO BREAD.

Following the Ore Through Smelter Until Finished Product Is Reached.

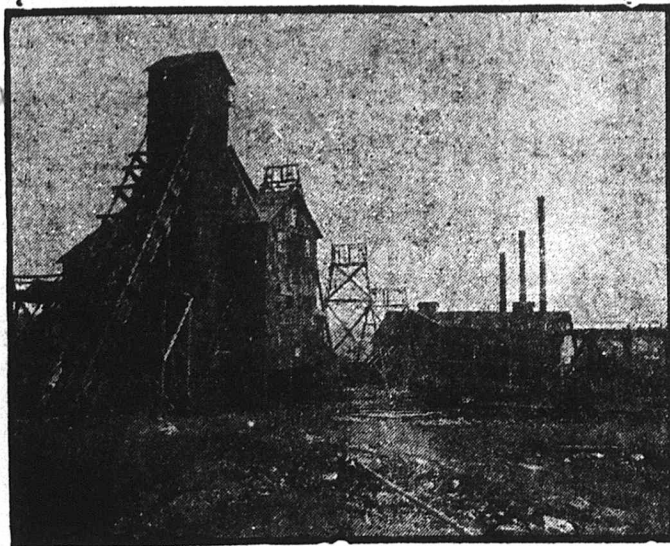
V.

In our last letter describing the process of smelting ore we saw the important part that water plays. Your guide further informs you that two of the things which more than anything else are necessary in modern smelting are wind and water. "If I were to ask you," your guide goes on, "what is the heaviest thing that passes through these furnaces, you would naturally answer 'ore.' But in reality there are nearly twice as many pounds of air blown into these furnaces through the pipes that we call tuyeres as of anything else. The air serves two purposes. First of all, it keeps the coke burning, and so generates heat. Then it burns the iron, or a large portion of it, which is in the ore. Just as you have seen a blacksmith hammering a bar on an anvil causing the sparks and shreds of glowing iron to fly around, so the air, rushing into the furnace, burns the iron and sets it

there was nothing here where we stand, but a rocky hillside and a swamp. It took money and brains to effect the change. It took more. It took faith in the future. It took brains and money and perseverance to produce the nickel. It took ability, foresight and courage to find the market and to seize it. If we cannot cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, we make two pots of matte where there was less than one before, and to some extent we have accomplished the miracle of turning stones into bread."

So far we have been tracing the history of the successful development of the nickel industry. It is an inspiring story; but it is only part of the history of Canadian nickel. There is another story, much less encouraging, but scarcely less interesting. The woods around are full of the evidences of failure. To make the story complete both sides of it must be told. Something about the other side will be given in the articles of this series that are yet to appear.

Algy: "Do you think, my love, that your father will consent to our marriage?" Angely: "Of course, papa will be very sorry to lose me, darling." Algy: "But I will say to him that instead of losing a daughter, he will gain a son!" Angely: "I wouldn't do that, love, if you really want me. Papa has three such sons living at home now, and he's a bit touchy on the point."



ROCK HOUSE AT CREIGHTON NICKEL MINE.

free, while the quartz rock, which you saw added, seizes this iron and unites with it to form slag."

Out of the furnace at this end flows matte and slag. Matte contains copper and nickel with a little sulphur and iron. The slag contains the rock that was in the ore, the rock that was added and a little of the iron that was in the ore and was burned out. Both of these substances fall together into a large tank, which is called a "settler." The matte is heavier than the slag, and so sinks to the bottom. The slag flows off into the slag cars, one of which always stands on the track below each furnace. The slag is carried out to the dumping ground. As it cools it forms good solid ground, on which it is hoped some day to erect

NEW SHOPS AND OFFICES..

The matte, as already explained, sinks to the bottom of the "settler." As you watch an electric crane comes moving slowly down the building, carrying an enormous pot which is carefully deposited in front of the "settler" directly under a clay-lined spout. At the end of this spout a steel bar sticks into the "settler" near the bottom. The furnace men pass a hook over the end of the protruding bar, and bending to their work smile it on either side with heavy clothes. In a few minutes a stream of

HEALTH

POORLY NOURISHED CHILDREN.

Malnutrition in children, which, of course, is to be considered a condition rather than a disease, may usually be traced to one of three causes. Occasionally, although rarely, it is an inherited tendency. The children of feeble parents may inherit a general weakness of constitution, and exhibit that weakness chiefly in their digestive processes. But sometimes this inheritance is only apparent, since a nervous and unstable mother may react on her children for ill, even if they do not inherit her tendencies, by excesses and uncertainty in her system of bringing up.

Another and very frequent cause of malnutrition in the young is improper feeding. In babies it often results from some error in starting the diet, especially in artificially fed infants. If the digestion of a very young baby is allowed to get out of order, it is sometimes a long time righting itself, and all this time the child's general nutrition is necessarily suffering.

With older children a poor and insufficient diet will naturally result in weak and anemic states, just as it will in older persons, but it is generally the opposite mistake that is made. An overfed child will suffer from poor nourishment quite as much and often more than an underfed one.

The danger is not so much from an occasional overhearty meal, although that is a great mistake. An indiscretion that results in an acute attack of indigestion meets with the punishment that fits the crime; the offending matters are carried off from the system, and the transaction is closed, to say nothing of the fact that a salutary lesson has been given, which the parents may remember next green-apple-season if the boy forgets. But the danger of malnutrition lies in the constant giving of a little more food than the system needs, causing fermentation, restlessness and discomfort, and resulting in such lowering of the general condition that actual slow starvation may result, because the child is unable to digest enough food to feed it.

A third cause of malnutrition in children, and one which is to be looked for chiefly among the poorer people and in tenements, is a want of proper ventilation. Rooms are too hot and too crowded, or too cold and too crowded, windows are seldom or never opened, and plumbing is often defective. If the children of his class did not spend most of their time on the streets their mortality would be much higher; and even as it is, an epidemic finds its greater number of victims among them.—Youth's Companion.

RUSSIAN TEA.

Writing on the effects of tea as a beverage, Sir Lauder Brunton draws a contrast. In Moscow he dined with a scientific man, and after dinner the samovar was placed on the table and tea handed round. He asked his hostess how much tea she used, and she replied: "I am extravagant in tea; we are twelve at dinner, and I put in four teaspoonfuls, but most people would not put in so much." Here, the writer thought, is a difference from our rule of one teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot, and a reason why tea can be drunk to such a large extent in Russia without doing harm. While he was spending the night in a herring boat off Whitby the master complained of his sufferings from indigestion. The reason became evident when they made some tea. But, instead of being a pale straw color and having a hardly perceptible flavor, as in Russia, it was as black as ink and had a strong, bitter and astringent taste. Tea had apparently been put into the pot not by the spoonful, but by the handful. Several cupsful every day was sufficient to produce any amount of dyspepsia.

EASTER CUSTOMS IN SAXONY.

During the Easter festival time in Saxony, there are many customs still observed, which can be traced back hundreds of years, and which are kept up precisely as in the olden times.

That one, of the peasants decorating their cottages early in Holy Week, with wooden horse heads, as a charm against evil spirits may partially have died out, it is true, but the habit of nailing a horseshoe over the barn door for exactly the same purpose on the Saturday preceding Easter day, is still strictly adhered to in Lower Saxony. It is said that Saturday of Holy Week has always been chosen for this especial task because the simple Saxon country folk still firmly believe that upon this one occasion, of all the year, the earth is entirely freed of evil spirits, all being then congregated in hell, where Christ, who was crucified the day before (Good Friday) had afterwards descended, and there showed his power over the devil and the evil spirits by preventing them from carrying out their wicked designs for that short space, upon the earth. And therefore there could be no better opportunity for nailing up the horseshoe than during the time that their tormentors are on their journey, but who, upon their return at the sight of them, will fear to enter the court or yard.

The game of ball upon the village green on Holy Thursday, played by grown-up and sometimes aged country people, seems indeed a most curious habit, but it is carried out as a religious duty, and with all zest possible, though also with a superstitious fear of tasting a drop of water or a crumb of bread, no matter how exhausted, until the game is ended.

On Good Friday, as in our Episcopal churches at home, the altars and chancels of the Lutheran churches are draped with black, but the organ is never allowed to be touched until the setting of the sun, when there is always a tremendous ringing of bells and a congregating of people to sing that touching hymn, "O Traurigkeit! O Herzensleid!"

A Roman Catholic custom, on the same evening, is the consecration of fire and water with steel, the making of stone fire, and the lighting of Easter candles, signifying eternal light.

Many of these people still believe the morning sun on Easter day hops three times for joy. But before it even arises above the horizon the village boys and girls are off to draw the "Easter water," during which process it is forbidden to speak a word or make a sound of any kind, or the water will lose its freshness and remain so until the following Easter.

But it must be confessed that though silence may be maintained as religiously as ever, the present day German boy and girl make Easter a merry occasion by playing dumb pranks upon one another, and so getting some fun out of it. Upon their return to their homes, piles of colored eggs await them, which they have always been taught to believe (on Easter day) are hare's eggs, which, during their absence at the spring, the busy little animals have laid in nests of straw and moss beside the breakfast plate.

Perhaps the queerest custom of all, and certainly an expensive one, is the destruction on Easter evening of all the earthen pots and stone vessels in the household, typifying the sacrifice of the old and the resurrection of the new. Such broken scraps, with all the shells of eggs eaten at the Easter breakfast, are thrown upon a great heap of similar debris collected upon the village green weeks before by the village boys, which stuff is used to cover up the Easter fires; it being considered good luck to keep

YOUNG FOLKS

MR. BUSHIEL'S HOSPITALITY.

Four brothers by the name of Peck, (All Mr. Bushiel's kin), As often as one desires it, Are taken by him in.

Eight sisters, the Misses Gallon, When the four Peck brothers are out, In Mr. Bushiel's quarters, Have room to move about.

Thirty-two cousins, the Quarts—ah, me! What will Mr. Bushiel do? Polite and open he smiles and says, "I'm alone, so there's room for you."

A jingling crowd—the sixty-four Pints, To shelter them, no fun! Mr. Bushiel laughs, "I'm empty now, Walk in, come, every one!"

Two hundred and fifty-six baby Gills, The tiniest friends and shy—"Can we all come in?" Mr. Bushiel replies, "I can hold you and not half two."

newest pot which is carefully deposited in front of the "settler" directly under a clay-lined spout. At the end of this spout a steel bar sticks into the "settler" near the bottom. The furnace men pass a hook over the end of the protruding bar, and bending to their work smile it on either side with heavy sledges. In a few minutes a stream of molten metal breaks from the top hole. Slowly it runs at first, blood-red and thick. Then it falls with force, sparkling in a brilliant orange-colored cascade.

As the metal falls beneath you the tapper watches it critically. "It is high grade," he says.

"How do you know that?" you ask.

"Well," he replies, "if it runs out cold-looking and thick like this," and he points to the glowing stream, "that's good stuff. But if it runs out thin, and there are sparks, then it is low grade." It goes up the converter badly. "And then, you see—"

He does not finish the sentence, but jumps into a sheet-iron shield which he throws across the stream in front of him. In his left hand he seizes a long iron rod, on the top of which a pointed vane of clay is fastened. Watching his chance he carefully places the vane of clay in position, rams it home and closes the spout. Along comes the crane, drops its tentacles or hooks, which attendants fasten to the sides of the pot, which is now filled with glowing metal. Slowly the pot is lifted up, and carried down the long building, till it reaches a curious barrel-shaped vessel with a gaping mouth. That, your guide informs you, is a Bessemer converter. The word, perhaps conveys no meaning to you, but he explains that years ago Sir Henry Bessemer discovered that if you melted pig iron and blew air through it you could burn out the impurities and turn out first-class steel. About twenty years ago it was discovered that the same principle was applicable to the metallurgy of nickel.

THE POT OF MOLTEN METAL.

which the crane has just brought down the building, is poured into the mouth of the converter, which is a barrel-shaped steel vessel, lined with quartz and clay. It seems a trivial matter, as in fact all the work done by the crane seems trivial; but here is a vessel containing five tons of molten metal emptied into another vessel as easily as you would pour out a dipper of water. After the converter has received the contents of the pot it slowly lowers its mouth until it is within about eight feet of the floor, to permit a man to throw in a stick or two of cordwood. Then the blast is turned on and the converter tips back until the mouth is brought under a hood which fits closely over it and gathers the sparks and flame into the smokestack.

"The converter," your guide informs you, "will blow for about two hours while the iron is burning out. As the iron burns out it unites with the quartz in the lining of the vessel and forms slag." When the converter has done its work the product is carried outside and poured into long iron moulds, where it is allowed to cool and harden. After it has become cold in the moulds it is broken up with sledges into slabs about three inches. That is matte. That is the finished product so far as Canada is concerned. It carries about sixty per cent. nickel, and twenty-two per cent. copper. The rest is mainly sulphur, the iron having mostly disappeared in the smelting. In this state it is shipped to the refinery in the United States, where the copper and the nickel are finally separated.

"How much matte have you made to-day?"

"Well, let us see; 22 tons last night, and 16 to 18 tons to-day, with probably two or three more before the shift changes—say 40 tons for the 24 hours. It is not as high as has been done, but the rock is not the best. We will do better when we get into a new bed."

"Simple, isn't it?" your guide remarks; and you are tempted to answer,

"YES, WHEN YOU KNOW HOW."

Then your guide becomes reminiscent. "Yes, when you know how. But it has taken time and courage and money to learn how. Three years ago

To shelter them, then, I must have. Mr. Bushel laughs, "I'm empty now, Walk in, come, every one!"

"Two hundred and fifty-six baby Gills. The tiniest friends and shy—"

"Can we all come in?" Mr. Bushel replies,

"I can hold you and not half try."

A jolly good fellow to entertain all, This Mr. Bushel must be!

He takes them only one group at a time—

And each group makes him, you see!

THE LATE PLOVER.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and Uncle John was obliged to drive out to his farm.

"Would you like to come with me, Teddy?" he asked, as the horse was brought round to the door.

"Yes, sir!" Teddy answered, eagerly. "I just guess I would."

The sun was bright, and the country road was green and sweet with delightful odors, and Teddy trotted around in the fields like a young colt. Uncle John was driving along home at a smart trot, when all of a sudden he stopped the horse quickly and cried out:

"Teddy, do you see that?"

And there, right under the pony's feet almost, were a whole family of little plovers.

Teddy was so delighted that he could scarcely speak.

The tiny birds were just as quiet as could be, because their mother had taught them not to make a noise when any danger came near them. But they were dreadfully frightened, for you see they had been nearly run over.

"You may get out, Teddy, and run along the road for a short distance," said Uncle John.

And then Teddy saw that the little plovers were not alone, but that their father and mother were with them. The minute Teddy's feet touched the ground the old birds began to make a fuss. Probably they thought he was a cruel, bad boy that was coming to steal their babies.

The mother "cheeped" and all her little family followed her into the grass at the roadside, but the father bird ran along in front of Teddy, back and forth, and seemed to want the little boy to play with him.

"Try to catch him, Teddy," he said.

Teddy tried, but found it was not an easy thing to do. It was queer, too, for the plover dragged one wing along in the dust, and seemed to be quite lame, but just as soon as the little boy would get near the bird and think he could put his hand on it, he would find it was a little ahead of him all the time.

He followed it along the road for three or four minutes, Uncle John driving slowly after him, till all of a sudden, when the father plover thought the mother bird had had time to get their wee family through the fence into the field and to hide them safely in the long grass, he rose straight up into the air, and away he flew back to them before Teddy had time to think.

"Wasn't it too bad to fool a boy like that," Uncle John said, as Teddy climbed back into the buggy. "You see the father bird was only pretending he was lame, so you would think you could catch him, and then, while you were chasing him, he knew the mother plover would be hiding the little ones. If you were to go back now you couldn't find them anywhere."

"Oh," said Teddy, "but I wouldn't have hurt them. Why did they want to hide from me?"

"Well, you see," said Uncle John, "they didn't know you had an Aunt Anna, who has taught you to be kind to every living thing."

"That's so," said Teddy, soberly, and he wondered if he would ever know as much as Uncle John did.

SHE LOST OUT.

Mrs. Caller—"It does not always pay to husband one's resources."

Mrs. Homer—"Why not?"

Mrs. Caller—"Well, I judge so from

Mrs. Backer's experience. She let her husband have the \$5,000 she inherited from her grandmother and he lost it all in speculation."

sia, it was as black as ink and had a strong, bitter and astringent taste. Tea had apparently been put into the pot not by the spoonful, but by the hand-ful. Several cupfuls every day was sufficient to produce any amount of dyspepsia.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.

Mutton, tallow, and lard, of each half a pound; melt in an iron vessel, and add of hydrated oxide of iron two ounces, stirring continually with an iron spoon until the mass is of a uniform black color; then let it cool and add of Venice turpentine two ounces, and of Armenian bole one ounce, and of oil of bergamot one drachm; rub up the bole with a little olive oil before putting it in. Apply several times daily by putting it upon linen or lint.

WHEN RESTING.

When you are resting, even if it is to be only a matter of a few minutes, darken your room as completely as possible. Lying down throws your head in such a position that the lids of your eyes have absolutely no chance to keep off rays of light, and there is a definite eye strain in consequence. No bed should be faced in such a way that you are forced to face the morning light, and especially not so that the light will waken you.

BLACKHEADS.

To get rid of blackheads, bathe the face for ten minutes in hot water, then gently press out the blackheads, and touch the spots with lemon juice or eau de Cologne. Wipe the face, and rub in a good skin food, or cold cream. Take plenty of green vegetables and fruit, have rooms well ventilated, and take daily exercise in the open air.

BLOOD PURIFIERS.

Figs or some fresh fruit should always be taken at breakfast. Fruit in the morning is gold. Apples are an excellent purifier for the blood. Baked apples and cream make a nice breakfast dish eaten with brown bread and butter. It is said that apples eaten plentifully will work wonders in giving persons who are addicted to alcoholic drinking a distaste for the same.

FOR BANDAGES.

For the careful woman who always has bandages on hand there is nothing better to keep them in than wide-mouthed glass jars with tops that screw on. The pieces of old linen and cotton should be boiled in order to have them perfectly clean, then ironed and torn into strips, and each strip neatly rolled. A number of these little rolls can be put into one ordinary-sized jar.

REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

Clean and scrape the roots of six or eight dandelions, cut into small pieces and pour over them a pint of boiling water, cover closely and let stand over night. Strain through cheesecloth and it is ready for use, a dose being a wine glass full before meals. It must be kept cold and renewed every three days. The juice of two oranges and a little sugar can be added and it will be more pleasant to take.

SLAUGHTER OF INFANTS.

Fifteen Thousand a Year Killed by Drugs in England.

The use of laudanum and aniseed as a medicine for babies was strongly condemned by Dr. Marriott, the presiding magistrate at Stockport, England, recently.

A young woman was charged with attempting suicide, and it was stated that she obtained the poison for the purpose from a chemist, who supplied laudanum and aniseed to her on the understanding that it was for a baby.

"The chemist says it is a common mixture for the babies, who are peculiarly susceptible to the effects of opium," said Dr. Marriott.

"All I can say is that over 15,000 babies are done to death annually by this so-called remedy, which is eminently adapted to increase infantile mortality."

old and the resurrection of the new. Such broken scraps, with all the shells of eggs eaten at the Easter breakfast, are thrown upon a great heap of similar debris collected upon the village green weeks before by the village boys, which stuff is used to cover up the Easter fires; it being considered good luck to keep them burning as long as possible.

Another custom here very, very old, mountains. And as dusk approaches it is interesting to see the village people issue from their houses, group together, and watch eagerly for the first spark of fire to appear upon the distant hills. There suddenly appears only one tiny flame—then another—here, there, before, behind, until finally it actually seems as if the pretty village was encircled by a beautiful chain of brilliants. As the fires are continually fed with peat and twigs, the excitement of the watchers increases in proportion, the boys and girls showing appreciation by brandishing torches, swinging lanterns and screaming with sheer delight, in which joyous demonstration the grown people join. To a stranger the sight for the first time may seem odd and almost weird, but to my mind, of all the curious Easter customs in Saxony, this is the most attractive and impressive.

A NOVEL EASTER DESSERT.

Egg shells must be saved in advance to prepare this dessert. When using the eggs break a piece from the larger end of the egg, turn out the contents, and rinse the empty shell in cold water. These may be filled with blancmange in different colors, or with jelly, colored yellow, pink, red, brown, green and clear.

A very good rule is the following: Soak one and one-quarter tablespoons powdered gelatine in one-quarter cup cold water for half an hour, then dissolve it with three-quarters cup of hot water, and one cup sugar, two tablespoons lemon juice, and one-third cup of finely grated preserved pineapple. Mix well, and let cool, stirring it once in awhile. When it begins to jelly beat it with a wire whisk until white and frothy. Add the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs, and beat a little longer. Fill gently into the egg shells and stand in a pan of meal or flour until firm, it is better to prepare them the night before Easter. In arranging for the table these may be alternated with pink or red jelly eggs, and served in a nest of rich yellow custard lightly covered with candied orange straws to imitate a nest.

EASTER PUDDING.

For some time before Easter, when baking, empty without breaking the shells, the yolks and whites of the eggs from small holes in the large end of the shells for milk. Make a blancmange, using 1 qt. milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and 4 tablespoons cornstarch. Divide the mixture in three parts. Color one part yellow with the yolks of eggs, and flavor with lemon, another part brown with chocolate, leaving the third white and flavoring with vanilla. Pour the mixture into the shells and stand in a pan of corn meal or flour to keep the open ends upward. Put in a cool place over night.

Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ box gelatine in $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cold water for 30 minutes. Add 1 pt. boiling water and place over the fire until dissolved, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add 1 cup granulated sugar and the grated rind and juice of 2 oranges. Turn a pie plate upside down in the bottom of a 2-qt. granite basin or an earthenware dish of about the same size. Strain the mixture in this and let stiffen. This forms the nest. In the morning turn the jelly onto a large glass dish. Remove the plate from centre and half fill the hollow with whipped cream. Remove the shells from the eggs and arrange prettily in nest. Serve portions of the nest with eggs and pass whipped cream with it. This is sure to please the children.

Mrs. Slabough—I'm sorry, but this ain't my day for bakin' biscuits. Tramp—Don't mention it, mum, the pleasure is mine.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN

ONE MILLION PERSONS SAID TO BE STARVING.

Relief is a Difficult Matter—Snow Covers The Ground to a Great Depth.

A million persons are starving to death in Japan, a million at the very lowest estimate. The first official reports last December stated that 700,000 people were in destitution, but, far from getting better, conditions have become worse, and after careful investigations it has been found that at least a million are reduced to the last extremity. These are the declarations of Arthur B. Reeve in the Boston Transcript.

The Japanese are coming nobly to the rescue of their suffering fellow countrymen, but with all their efforts only a very small part of the suffering can be reached. The Government has projected and is carrying out millions of dollars' worth of public works that every day give employment to thousands of poor people, and thousands of Japanese are making contributions in sums ranging from 50,000 yen, given by the Emperor, and 10,000 yen, given by the Japanese Railway Company, to the single yen and even sen of the common people whom the famine has not touched.

Not long ago a band of philanthropic women of Yokohama sent an agent through the famine district with 125 yen and 400 kimonos, to discover how best the sufferers could be reached and relieved. Throughout her journey the clothing was passed free by all the government officials, and the railroad companies checked it as personal baggage. The conditions which she uncovered were appalling, and have just been embodied in her report.

In one village which she visited the headman of "soncho" told her that of the forty-six families in the village twenty were in want, and gave her a list of them. Careful personal canvassing confirmed all that the soncho had told her by showing conditions worse than even he was willing to admit. Many families had no blankets and only thin and ragged clothing, although the snow lay deep all around, and icicles hung from the eaves of the houses even in the middle of the afternoon. Some had no mats and had only bundles of straw to help them to resist the cold.

The food was insufficient and very poor; a little rice flour mixed with leaves and daikon, a Japanese plant very much like a fern, boiled with beans, being the kind she saw. Everything not poisonous was being utilized. In one school five children had no lunch and five children could not attend at all because of lack of food.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES SUFFERING.

How far the war was to blame for the condition in this village it was hard to judge, but five families of soldiers were found which were practically destitute. In one of these the soldier was very ill, and in two others the soldiers were wounded, while in another the soldier had just returned. One family consisted of an old father and mother, a wife and a little son to whom the soldier would never return. In one family, visited in the afternoon, the baby was crying, a little one of three years of age was wailing and fretting and a child of ten was just starting out to try to beg some rice—the last stage in a Japanese household, where begging is seldom resorted to, even when starvation is an old acquaintance.

An accompanying official said to the mother, "Can't you stop that child's crying?" "I could," she replied, "if I had something to give her to eat, not without." Every family visited was given enough to keep it for a month with proper economy, an example of how little is necessary to relieve a great deal of suffering in this frugal country.

strong spirit of hope and helpfulness on the part of the Japanese themselves. An instance of this was seen in a village called "Devil's Head," snowed under eight feet, leaving a hundred and sixty-six people without a particle of food of any kind. Immediately the neighbors, but little better off, raised sixty yen, by means of which pittance the lives of these one hundred and sixty-six persons were insured for three weeks until their aid had time to arrive.

An old man aged ninety-one died in another village and his well-to-do son, instead of receiving condolences which in Japan usually consist of gifts to the bereaved, himself contributed for the poor twenty koku of rice, a royal gift that sustained one thousand people for ten days!

Even the children have been pressed into service to relieve the situation, and little tots in some schools in the famine district have been taught to braid straw and wood shavings, their finished work being sent to Yokohama. In one school the children make over one hundred yen a week and this school is one in which not a teacher has received a salary since last November. Yet they all help with smiling faces and lessons have been indefinitely postponed in favor of the more pressing necessities of obtaining the means of life.

FOR SAFETY OF WORKERS

EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

Many Devices Seen to Protect Employees From Fly-Wheels and Saws.

A permanent exhibition of practical appliances to prevent accidents to operators of machines in factories has been established in Paris at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. This exhibition was officially opened early in December by M. Loubet, President of the Republic.

In the exhibition are installed the more common machines found in factories. The machines are in motion, and a practical demonstration is given daily by an official in charge. The various machines have been chosen by the administration of the conservatoire as representative of their class, and are equipped with the most improved appliances for the prevention of accidents to the operator.

One notes first of all the arrangements added to protect the operator improve rather than injure the appearance of the machines. In every instance the safety appliances are graceful and slightly; at the same time they are arranged with the greatest possible simplicity and economy, and it is apparent that the improvements, though of great value both to the employer and to the employee, must add but a small per cent. to the cost of the machine. A brief recital of some of the more common machines found in the collection will give a comprehensive idea of the scope of the exhibition and the general idea elaborated.

FLY-WHEELS AND SAWS.

Flywheels within the height of the operator are surrounded by high screens of substantial wirework. If the wheel is small and a screen impracticable the spokes of the flywheel are hidden by light plates that make it impossible for the clothing or person of the operator to become involved in the wheel.

Horizontal saws are entirely protected by an ingenious arrangement somewhat on the plan of the sticks of an ordinary fan, and can readily be swung backward or forward to admit work of varying sizes. Ribbon or band saws are incased in angle pieces or practical boxes wherever it is possible for the operator to come in contact with the blade.

All gearing to lathes is enclosed, and a practical and readily detachable cos-

LUMBER FOR THE WORLD

CANADA HAS THE GREATEST WOOD PULP FORESTS ON EARTH.

An American Correspondent Talks About the Great Wealth of the Dominion.

Imagine yourself seated in one of Telephone Bell's tetrahedral kites flying over the biggest lumber-yard of the world. I refer to the immense forest area of the Canadian dominion. It begins on the Atlantic and ends at the Pacific, stretching from east to west for more than 3,000 miles, writes Frank G. Carpenter, from Ottawa in the Chicago Record Herald.

Starting in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, you look down on enough big trees to cover the State of Massachusetts. There are lumber mills working, and the proprietors of the London newspapers are putting up pulp mills there to supply the paper for the greatest reading constituency of Europe. Going westward we fly over the vast forests of Quebec, and into those of Ontario from where a great part of our white pine now comes.

Here the forests extend from the shores of Lake Superior and Huron northward to those of Hudson Bay, and go on to the west, almost to the setting sun. They take in the Lake of the Woods region, and then switch to the north and skirt the wheat belt, until they lose themselves in the giant woods of the Rockies and the Pacific.

British Columbia has the same climate and vegetation as Washington and Oregon, and its trees are surpassed by none in the world. They are sometimes forty, fifty, or sixty feet thick; a single log will load a car, and one tree cut into boards may make a train load. Timber, which will square two or three feet and make a log sixty feet long, is spoken of there as a tooth-pick and such tooth-picks are exported all over the world. This British Columbia timber belt is almost untouched. It has red and yellow cedar, white and yellow pine, red fir, maple and oak. It is one of the most valuable pieces of woods left on the North American continent.

WOODS ABOVE THE LAKES.

Flying back to the east let us look for a moment at the woods beyond the great lakes. Above Lakes Superior and Huron is an extension of the forests we had in Wisconsin and Michigan. Fully one-third of the trees are more than one hundred years old, and many have seen several centuries. They consist of white pine, birch and maple and other hard woods, with a strip of spruce at the north vast enough to make the wood pulp for the newspapers of generations to come. Four million pine logs are floated down every year to this city of Ottawa, and other millions go to the great lakes and across to the United States.

The Dominion is doing all it can to preserve the trees. On some of the public lands the regulations are now such that no trees below a fixed size can be cut. The timber is sold only when it is ripe. If these arrangements are kept in force, they will give Ontario a forest reserve of 40,000,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, bring in \$30,000,000 a year.

Canada has set aside a number of national parks. In two of its Rocky Mountain reservations it has almost as much as we have in all our national parks, and in Ontario there are 7,000,000 acres of such reservations. The Yoho Park on the Pacific slope is forty miles long and fifteen miles wide, and the Rocky Mountain Park, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is ninety-six miles long and forty-six miles wide. The Algonquin National Park, in central Ontario, contains 1,200,000 acres, and northern Quebec has a national park of more than a million and a half acres. The Canadian government guards its forests against fires

like chewed paper. It is now wood pulp, and has only to be purified and dried into a sort of a cardboard before it is ready for the market. I opened one of the mills and took out a handful of the pulp, then grinding. It was clean, but hot; and I asked the engineer whether hot water was needed for making it. He replied that the water went into the mill ice cold, but that the friction of grinding was so great that it soon boiled and steamed.

GOES TO READERS OF WORLD.

After the pulp comes from the mill it is forced through wire strainers and then carried over wide belts of the finest woolen felt. It is so thrown upon these belts that it coats them. The particles stick together, forming a kind of cardboard, which dries as it goes on to the various machines, and finally comes out in great rolls ready for shipment over the world, to be made into newspapers which we have served up to us every morning at out breakfast tables.

The best wood pulp, however, is made by a chemical process. In this manufacture there is no grinding whatever. The logs are cut into chips and put into an enormous steel tank, which is filled with sulphurous acid and steam. This works on the wood as the stomach works on food, and finally digests it into a pulp. The difference between chemical pulp and mechanical pulp is about the same as the difference between short staple cotton and long staple Sea Island cotton. The chemical pulp has a longer fibre and it makes a stronger paper. The tank used for making chemical pulp at Sault Ste Marie is almost 100 feet high, and the most complete of its kind in existence.

A FRONTIERSMAN LEGION

ORGANIZATION POSSESSES MANY ELEMENTS OF ROMANCE

Lord Lonsdale Is Chairman and Many Notable Men Have Decided to Join.

Probably no organization in the world possesses elements of romance in so great a degree as this new legion just formed in London England. Its object is wholly patriotic and its members are associated for the promotion of imperial interests in time of peace, and for imperial defence in time of war.

The official definition of the term "frontiersman" states it "includes men trained and qualified by previous completed military service, or by working, hunting or fighting in wild countries, or at sea, who for various reasons do not, or cannot serve in the existing military forces of the Empire, and who are not prepared by reason of temperament or vocation to submit themselves to the ordinary routine of military discipline except in the time of war."

Under such conditions the legion has already gathered into its ranks men whose collective adventures in all parts of the world would, if set down on paper, make more thrilling and absorbing reading than any volume of fact or fiction ever published.

EARL OF LONSDALE CHAIRMAN.

The General Council consists of experts—financial, military and judicial—and representatives of all vocations, of the wilderness and of the sea. The chairman is the Earl of Lonsdale, who himself has had experiences which fall to the lot of few men. His collection of hunting trophies at Lowther Castle is supposed to be the finest in the kingdom.

The chairman of the Executive Council, Sir Henry Seton-Karr, is a famous big game hunter and was one of the pioneers of that sport in Wyoming at a time when he was liable himself to be hunted by red-skins.

Mr. M. H. De Hora's career furnishes one of the most remarkable stories of the present age. One of his little exploits was the cutting out of the battle ship

something to give her to eat, not without." Every family visited was given enough to keep it for a month with proper economy, an example of how little is necessary to relieve a great deal of suffering in this frugal country, as the agent had started out with less than \$70 in money.

The "Foreign Committee for Relief of Famine in the North" has just made public its first report, and in it four things are especially impressive. First of all it is noted that the difficulty of administering relief is very great, owing to the large area over which the people are scattered and the deep snow which prevents the use of jinrikshas in distributing the assistance.

In the one province of Miyagi nearly a third of a million people are reported to be in want, but with a view of finding out the most distressed the vice-governor recently sent out blanks to be filled in by the soncho, giving details as to the most destitute. It was found that something over ten thousand persons required immediate help to keep them from starving. The Committee of Foreign Relief voted four thousand yen to be used in this one province, although that was a good part of the total sum that they had at that time collected.

Members of the committee took this sum and sometimes travelling over roads covered with snow several feet deep, delivered it in the form of cheques on banking houses to the heads of the counties in the name of the foreigners living in Japan. The heads of the counties distributed it to the heads of the villages, to be given by them in turn in the

CHEAPEST SUITABLE FOOD

to the persons who needed it most. Thus it has been arranged that the final distribution shall be in the hands of the soncho, since, even were it advisable, it would be impossible to distribute "in person" to the hands of the sufferers. The various sonchos seem to have wonderfully detailed information of the circumstances of their people. They are entirely trustworthy, and as the work of relief must be in the main handed over to them, this is fortunate. The fact that they are accountable to the government of the province insures the continuance of the work after the relief committee has passed on to the next town. They are elected by the people over whom they rule, and hence, not being petty officials from afar, their relations with the people are paternal and they can be made very serviceable in relieving the want that they see among their own friends, neighbors and even relatives.

The second point brought out in the report was the magnitude of the work, which has been sufficiently touched on by what has been said of its difficulty. Another curious phase of the situation is the independent spirit and patient industry of the people in spite of their suffering. As to the conditions, in scores of villages that have been visited and reported on they are pitiable in the extreme. There are able-bodied men clothed in ragged, thin garments, who have to face piercing winds and snows to bring in from the mountains the coal and wood, on the price of which labor their thinly clad families are trying to eke out a miserable existence. There are mothers giving their very lives to keep their babies warm, themselves exposed to stinging blasts that must rapidly shorten their lives. There are even cultured old men and women who in former days were in comparative comfort, but now are reduced to physical destruction that no words can describe. There are children barefooted in the snow whose scanty clothing and pinched faces tell the sad tale of only one meal a day and that of straw and fern or daikon leaves in which is mixed a little cheap rice flour, for this is the diet to which a large part of Japan is reduced.

MORAL TIES STRAINED.

Under such strains moral ties are weakening. Even mothers are known to leave their starving children never to come back. Men desert their families in considerable numbers. But among all this wide wretchedness there is a

thing sizes. Ribbon or band saws are increased in angle pieces or practical boxes wherever it is possible for the operator to come in contact with the blade.

All gearing to lathes is enclosed, and a practical and readily detachable casing over the end gears permits the change of these gears in the screw cutting machines.

Emery wheels are closely incased and the operator protected from injury from the dust and flying particles.

Drills, planing or mortising machines are closely protected at all parts, and it would seem that a determined effort would be required on the part of the operator to secure injury.

KEEP OUT SKIRTS.

In planing and knitting machines special attention is taken to protect the skirts of female operators. All the running parts being tightly enclosed.

In general, one remarks that all belt, gear and wheels coming within reach of the clothing and person of the operator are well enclosed and protected by casings or screenings.

Because of the liability of the employer for all injuries to the employee, more attention is paid to the protection of the workmen in France and other European countries possibly, than in America.

EMPLOYER IS LIABLE.

In France the law presumes that the accident is due to the negligence of the employer. A workman receiving permanent injuries, preventing him from work, is entitled to an annual income of two-thirds of his salary; for temporary incapacity he is entitled to claim one-half of his salary. If the workman dies from the result of an accident his wife is entitled to a yearly income of 20 per cent. of her late husband's salary if she does not remarry, and a child receives fifteen per cent. of the deceased workman's salary until arriving at the age of sixteen; if two children they receive 25 per cent.; if three, 35 per cent., and if four or more, 40 per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, how greatly it is to the interest of the employer in France to seek for and adopt safety devices in his factory. It is also a direct object to builders to make safety to the operator an important consideration in planning of machines. The French machinery builders have already brought safety in machines to a high degree of perfection. The machines found in the conservatoire exhibition are machines actually on the market and are loaned by the manufacturers.

THIS WAY TO FORTUNE, PLEASE!

Work done is the criterion of ability; not promises, not boasts.

Accept every experience as an educator. Look for the lesson contained; it is there.

Don't let your work end with thinking and talking. Act. If you get an idea, try it out to a conclusion.

Talk to the point. Don't waste time on preliminaries.

The man who, in a lowly position, gives proof of zeal and ability, is always the man who later is found occupying a remunerative position of trust and responsibility.

Work is not an end in itself; simply a means to an end. A humble position should be utilized as an opportunity to prove merit for a higher post.

To do your best is simply a matter of doing justice to yourself; to refuse to do so is to hide your light under a bushel, which others have neither time nor inclination to lift.

Sometimes a man may find himself engaged upon work which he thinks (and perhaps rightly thinks) affords no scope for his real abilities. There is a tendency under such circumstances to perform his duties in a perfunctory manner. Why? It is by the performance of work, and not by the class of work that ability is measured.

CHINA'S BIG BRIDGE.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge, near Saugong, China. It extends five and a quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and it is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is seven feet above the water, and is enclosed in an iron net-work.

ninety-six miles long and forty-six miles wide. The Algonquin National Park, in central Ontario, contains 1,200,000 acres, and northern Quebec has a national park of more than a million and a half acres. The Canadian government guards its forests against fires and pays half the wages of the fire rangers on timber lands leased to lumbermen.

Canada has some of the greatest wood pulp forests on earth. North of the pine belt there is a strip of spruce and poplar which runs across the greater part of the continent. It contains enough trees of the right sort to supply the newspapers of the world for ages. Indeed, it could furnish enough to almost paper the globe and leave some to spare. In the Lake St. John basin of the Province of Quebec there is a wood pulp area as large as the State of South Carolina on which are now standing 100,000,000 cords of pulp wood. A half-million tons of pulp could annually be made from that forest for an indefinite period; and this is only a patch on the whole. Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the proprietor of the London Mail, has bought large tracts of spruce timber in Newfoundland, where he will make the paper for his many publications, and the Lloyds, the owners of the Shipping Register, another London newspaper of wide circulation, have also invested in pulp forests.

TURN LOGS INTO PULP.

Canada has now thirty-nine mills, which are annually turning out 275,000 tons of wood pulp, a large part of which goes to the United States. I went through a pulp mill here at Ottawa, which was grinding spruce logs to powder, reducing them to pulp, and finally turning them into paper. It was making great rolls of newspaper, each as big around as a hoghead, and it was also turning trees into paper bags. It is operated by the Ottawa River, which furnishes many thousand horse power and runs sawmills, factories and paper mills.

The biggest pulp mills of the world, so I am told, are those of the Lake Superior Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada. These mills make both mechanical and chemical pulp, turning out a big product when in full operation. During my visit to them the mechanical works only were going, and the output was 100 tons per day. A hundred tons, however, gives little idea of the amount of paper made. It takes about a cord of wood to make a ton of pulp, and a ton, if the roll which weighs that were spread out like a carpet, would cover any city pavement to the length of three and a half miles.

The pulp comes out in the shape of a cardboard two yards wide, rolled up just like matting.

FROM TREE TO NEWSPAPER.

It is several centuries since Shakespeare found

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in every thing.

It remained, however, for our age to make these tree-tongues speak and to preach their sermons to all the world. I felt that as I went through the big pulp mill watching the machines yank newspapers out of saw logs. The spruce timber is cut in the forests during the winter and floated down the rivers to Lake Superior and thence brought to the Sault.

The logs are of various diameters. Those worked during my stay were a foot or a foot and a half thick. The bark was taken off by planing machines and they were carried on endless belts to the mill. All the machinery was moved by water and the books really floated in the running brooks on their way to their readers.

The mills in which these logs are ground are about eight feet in diameter and not more than eight feet high. Each has a great grindstone in it, against which the logs are pressed by machinery in such a way that they are gradually pulverized as the stones move around at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute. As the wood grinds off the dust falls down into the water inside the mill, and when it comes out it looks

neers of that sport in Wyoming at a time when he was liable himself to be hunted by red-skins.

Mr. M. H. De Hora's career furnishes one of the most remarkable stories of the present age. One of his little exploits was the cutting out of the battle ship Huascar from Peru, but that is by no means the most exciting of his adventures.

Captain Walter Kirtan has been a prospector, gold miner, engineer, guide, scout, hunter, seaman, correspondent and a soldier.

FOUNDER OF THE LEGION.

The founder of the legion, Mr. Roger Pocock, has the extraordinary record of having filled thirty different vocations in his highly adventurous life, including those of trooper, cowboy, seaman, with the Yokohama pirates, captain of a pack train and scout.

Mr. Morley Roberts, the distinguished novelist, is another member of the council. He was a sailor the greater portion of his life and left the merchant service as a master mariner.

Two of the greatest journeys of recent times were those made by Captain Harry De Windt and Captain E. S. Grogan, both of whom are in the legion. Mr. R. Bowmain Ballantyne is an old cowboy, and a South American explorer, whose name is Colonel S. B. Steele, is known far and wide in Canada. He is the hero of remarkable feats of bluff which tamed the fighting tribes of Western Canada without fighting.

Generals Sir Reginald Hart, Sir John French, Sir Edward Hutton, Sir F. Maurice, Sir E. Brabant, Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. Rider Haggard and Sir Claude De Crespigny are a few who are aiding the legion.

The British War Office has recognized the value of such an organization to the Empire and has given its approval, and already, it is stated, that correspondence has elicited the fact there are six thousand men in different parts of the Empire who are ready to enroll themselves in the legion.

GROWTH OF LONDON.

Book Issued Shows Startling Figures of Immensity of City.

The immensity of London is well illustrated in a volume just issued by the London County Council entitled "A Statistical Abstract for London, 1905." It is an amazing compilation and shows that the British metropolis still holds the first place among the greatest cities of the world.

The rapidity of the growth of London during the last century is shown by the fact that while in 1801 the population was 1,114,644, it had risen in 1901 to 6,581,402, and these six and a half million people live in 928,000 houses.

Nothing is more impressive to the visitor to London than the enormous volume of the traffic. Londoners' propensity for cheap locomotion is strikingly indicated by the vast number of tramways and omnibuses. Of course the tramway and omnibus statistics for 1904 do not adequately represent the traffic of the present day, as since the completion of the new tubes new electric car tracks have been opened. There were then 201 miles of tramway lines open, and during the year 557,947,846 passengers were conveyed, while 288,965,214 passengers travelled on the two principal omnibus companies' vehicles.

The letters, book packets, etc., delivered by the postmen amounted to 1,108,091,000, and 28,364,000 telegrams were despatched.

An interesting idea of the different sources of London's wealth may be gathered from the gross annual assessed value of the income tax in 1904, houses, etc., amounting to £45,055,851 (£225,279,255); trades and professions being £74,806,433 (£374,062,265), and the profit of public companies, and other interest and profits amounting to £143,534,555 (£717,672,775).

Ethel—"I rather like that young Doubleday. He has a good firm mouth and chin." Myrtle—"Goodness! Has he been kissing you, too?"

LOCOMOTIVE SOON TO GO

ELECTRICITY IS REPLACING IT VERY RAPIDLY.

American Railroads Are Making the Change — Advantages Over Steam.

Five years ago a railroad operator of commanding influence said: "In ten years' time it will be difficult to find a steam locomotive on the trunk lines of the east. When found it will be on the scrap heap. It will have been displaced by the electric motor."

The remark was received with incredulity. Even railroad operators who foresaw a revolution in motive power thought the limit should be placed at twenty years, if not a quarter of a century. The revolution meant so much. Not only in their view, before this could be done, must a complete change be made in methods, track construction and organization, but influences of power, which would naturally be exerted in a continuance of old ways and old methods, must be overturned. Yet but half of the period named by this far-seeing man has expired, and the revolution is in progress.

ON NEW YORK LINES.

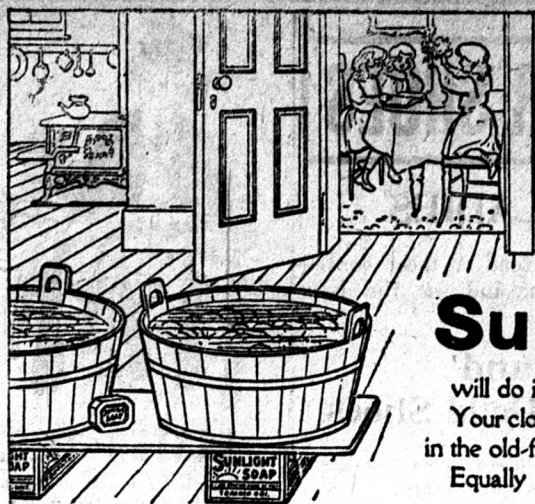
The process of electrifying the railroads centering at New York is under way. Already a portion of the Long Island Railroad is being operated by electricity, while the labor of electrifying other parts is being steadily pushed. Similar work is being done on the lines of the New York and New Haven. The operation of the New York Central so far up as Croton is only awaiting the completion of the terminal improvements in Manhattan. Though no public announcement has been made of the fact, it is well known that the Pennsylvania contemplates the moving of its trains by electricity between Philadelphia and New York when the tunnels under the North River are completed. Now the Erie takes a step in the same direction, while the Delaware and Hudson is experimenting with a new style of electric motor.

THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

In the present outlook it would seem as if the only purpose was that of moving the suburban traffic by electrical power. It is merely the first step in the coming revolution. The other steps may not now be apparent to the general public, but they are clearly visible to railroad men. Already the New York Central has begun the preliminary work of electrifying its western division. When both ends are operated by electricity it will be but a short time before the same power will be applied to the middle sections. When one road is wholly operated by electric power other roads will follow. One road will not be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the advantages resident in applied electricity.

ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.

If no other advantages were secured to the travelling public than that of increased comfort and cleanliness, the revolution would be justified. Exemption from coal dust and coal smoke would increase travel. And that would be the advantage gained by the company. This is not a fanciful consideration. Railroad operatives now declare that increase of comfort and convenience in their cars has been followed by such increase of receipts as to justify the expenditures entailed. But there are other advantages in the way of increased speed and economy of operation that commend the power to railroad men. In the whole realm of direct energy, says the Brooklyn Eagle, there is not to be found such waste as is made in the application of energy stored in coal. But 10 per cent. of that energy is secured. Ninety per cent. goes to waste. It is true that as yet coal must be consumed to generate electricity. But the power thus obtained is in much larger



Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

To appreciate the simplicity and ease of washing with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way you should follow directions.

After rubbing on the soap, roll up each piece, immerse in the water, and go away.

Sunlight Soap

will do its work in thirty to sixty minutes. Your clothes will be cleaner and whiter than if washed in the old-fashioned way with boiler and hard rubbing. Equally good with hard or soft water.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

"PRESENTED AT COURT"

YOUNG LADY TELLS OF WHAT SHE HAD TO GO THROUGH.

How She Was Presented — A Delightful Glimpse Behind the Scenes of Court Life.

The happiest moment of my life came when I was told by my mother that I was to be presented at the Court of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, writes a pretty debutante in London Answers. We at once began to make preparations for the great event, and these are on no inconsiderable scale.

WHAT "DREAMS OF DRESSES" COST

The necessary wardrobe is no small matter. A simple Court dress by Paquin will cost anything from \$750 to \$1,000, not including lace, which may be a family heirloom above price. The debutante's bouquet may include \$125 worth of costly orchids and hothouse blooms. As to gloves, the regulation twenty-four-button Court gloves will cost \$5 or \$12.50 a pair, at least, in a Bond Street shop, and the correct shoes cost \$25 a pair.

Only two hundred "presentations" are allowed at each Court, and about five hundred "attendances." No lady not officially connected with the Royal Household may "attend" more often than once in three years.

My mother's name and my own had been sent in at the beginning of the year, and in due course, one morning, we received the severely plain cards with of invitation bearing the date of the court we were to attend. Of course, we knew the "dress regulations"—Court bodice well off the shoulders; three white plumes for the debutante, distinctly showing on the head from the front; and a train at least four yards long. All this information was sent with the cards. The so-called "high" bodice, which is in reality a square-cut, low one, is only permitted if one can produce a medical certificate proving one is in delicate health.

One would not think a white dress would take long to choose; but I know mother and I fairly lived in the impressive saloons of the Court dress-maker—a frigid autocrat who invariably sat upon our timid suggestions and nipped in the bud our shy preferences.

THE ART OF TRAIN MANAGEMENT.

When the materials, trimmings, flowers were selected, and a longish interval had elapsed, we were "tried on"—at first in the rough, so to speak; and at long length in all our completed glory. My gown looked deliciously pure and deceptively simple. My ornaments were pearls, and mother's diamonds.

"Miss—, Presented by the Countess of—"

AND STILL ALIVE.

Queen Alexandra's lovely face flashed a sweet smile at me, whilst King Edward looked down from his throne with all the good nature and kindly tact and sympathy for which he is famous 'ne world over. The "kissing hands" over, I began my tremendous elaborate series of curtsies, wondering at my own skill in avoiding my voluminous train. I thought they would never end; but at last felt my train being unceremoniously rolled up, and, it seemed to me, fairly flung at my head.

By good luck I caught it before it capsize my feathers, took a long breath, and realized that it was all over, and I was still alive!

PREVENTION OF SENILITY

FAMOUS PHYSICIAN WRITES ON THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

Sir James Crichton Brown Says We Are Entitled to One Hundred Years.

Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., LL.D., etc., the Lord Chancellor of England's visitor in lunacy, writes as follows on the length of human life in his book, "The Prevention of Senility."

Every man is, I think, entitled to his century, and every woman to a century and a little more, for women live longer than men. Every child should be brought up impressed with the obligation of living to a hundred, and should be taught how to avoid the irregularities that tend to frustrate that laudable ambition.

To lengthen as well as to strengthen the lives of the people is the object of preventive medicine. Certain great measures that lie beyond its scope are first of all necessary if we could prolong the days of the masses of our people. Regular employment must be secured and poverty diminished by our statesmen and economists, so that we may no longer have amongst us thirteen millions on the verge of hunger and dying in multitudes.

BEFORE THEIR TIME.

If old age is to be attained, a good start in life must be given, and hence the importance of these questions as to infant feeding and milk supply. If it is to be reached by a proper proportion of wayfarers in sound condition, we must reduce the prevalence of those infectious diseases which carry off so many of the young, and often cripple where they do not ill and we must see that our children have a sufficiency of food, and a

WHAT FOODS ARE BEST

THE PROPER DIET FOR A STRENUOUS LIFE.

London Physiologist Gives a List of Brain and Muscle Building Diet.

One of the most eminent physiologists in England, speaking in his London home to a representative of the Daily Mail expressed pleasure at the wonderful awakening of interest among the general public on the subject of what to eat.

What busy men and women, he said, want to know is: "What foods shall I eat to give me that sustained vigor of body and mind absolutely necessary to enable me to keep my place in the high-pressure life of modern cities?"

The subjoined list contains foods well suited to the nutrition of adults in this climate, and they may be combined in the most varied ways to meet the needs of the consumer—

Rich in carbohydrates (muscle building) cow's milk, cabbage, peas, wheat, maize, carrots, rice, potatoes, apples, rising from 140 in cow's milk to 3,000 in apples.

Rich in fats (heat energy), fat pork, egg, yolk of egg, fat beef, cow's milk, maize, rice, carrots, cabbage and corn.

Rich in albumen (the greatest of nutritives), milk, flour from cereals, maccaroni, maize, peas and bread, vermicelli, savoy, cabbage, wheat bread, rice, rye bread, white bread, whole wheatmeal bread, black (rye) bread, potatoes, carrots, lentils, bran bread.

RICE PUDDING BEST.

The ordinary dinner menu yields approximate nutritive value something like the following—

	Nutritive Value.
Soup, chiefly water, merely a stimulant	00.00
Fish, white, chiefly water	18.03
Entree (lean beef)	22.03
Joint (leg of mutton)	24.04
Vegetables, cabbage, carrots, potatoes	22.00
Sweets (rice pudding)	77.52
Milk	12.04
Yolk of egg	48.00
Apples	13.04
Tea, coffee	00.00

It will be seen that the ideal luncheon might consist, as the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone often wished that it might, of rice milk pudding made with eggs, for this is the most highly nutritious diet known. The drawback is its failure to tickle the palate—in all other respects it is nearly perfect.

Lean meat, beef, or mutton, eggs, milk, the principle vegetables and fruits are the materials for a properly balanced diet.

of energy, says the Brooklyn Eagle, there is not to be found such waste as is made in the application of energy stored in coal. But 10 per cent. of that energy is secured. Ninety per cent. goes to waste. It is true that as yet coal must be consumed to generate electricity. But the power thus obtained is in much larger proportion than when taken directly from the coal.

WITHOUT USE OF STEAM.

Of course, the ideal condition will be reached when electricity can be provided without the aid of steam power. It will not do, in view of the past, to conclude that the discovery of the means by which it can be done is not in the near future. As it is, however, the science of electricity has advanced to that stage when it is recognized as the most economical of efficient in power. The main thing is that the revolution in motive power is in progress. The next five years will be a memorable period in the history of electrical propulsion.

REMARKABLE INVENTION

AN AIR ENGINE WHICH MAY KILL THE COAL TRADE.

New Invention Will Propel a Locomotive or Vessel Without the Use of Steam.

Arrangements are now being made in England to test a new type of engine, which, if it proves successful, may cause which resulted from the discovery of the steam engine or of the application of electricity to motive power.

The patentee is a Lancashire man, who has already achieved some success as an inventor. This new production he describes as a triple economic air engine and if the inventor can justify all his claims the business of the coal miner will be practically gone, as far as industrial requirements are concerned.

Summarized, the claims for the new engine are as follows:—The economic air engine will save the use of coal and all cost of fuel; it will take the place of steam, which will not be required to keep the pressure of air constant; it will

DRIVE A LOCOMOTIVE.

propel a ship, work a mill forge, &c., without using either gas, water, coal, electricity or oil, and it will entirely prevent smoke.

The economic cylinder will be more powerful than any other type of cylinder of equal diameter; it will save the use of large boilers and not more than two will be required for large works.

With two or more boilers filled with compressed air up to the pressure required in each boiler the economic cylinder will keep up the pressure of air, if set to work.

In locomotives and other high pressure steam boilers the wear and tear is considerable. It is caused by the fires, the use of dirty water, and the constant changing of temperature and pressure, all having a tendency to pull them to pieces and cause serious rents round the rivet holes and other parts of the boilers. This wear and tear will be avoided by the use of the air engine.

While this still remains to be proved, the doing away with the use of coal in smelting appears to be

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Mr. J. Corbin Weld, Deputy Governor of the Canada Company, who is now in London, says that he had just received information of an important experiment, which resulted in proving that smelting would be successfully achieved by electricity.

The experiments were made, not by a body of men seeking to float a company, but at the expense of the Canadian government with a view of the development of the iron ore industry in the Ontario district.

He had received information that the results of the experiments were definite and conclusive, and that the treatment of ore by electricity could be profitably and lucratively carried out.

When the materials, trimmings, now were selected, and a longish interval had elapsed, we were "tried on"—at first in the rough, so to speak; and at long length in all our completed glory. My gown looked deliciously pure and deceptively simple. My ornaments were pearls, and mother's diamonds.

Such chinks and crannies of time as we had left from the dressmaker during this period of preparation were more than filled up with minor engagements, such as those with the hair-dresser, the Court professor of deportment, and, above all, consultations with my "social godmother"—the great lady of title who was to "present" me. The deportment man rehearsed with me the needful curtsy, which was to be accompanied by a peculiar sidelong, sliding step, which gets you across the room without turning your back to anyone.

Our professor of deportment also taught me how to manage my train with skill and how to keep my balance in my high-heeled shoes on a highly polished floor. For there is a tradition at Buckingham Palace about a tall awkward girl of high rank who caught her heel in her dress when descending the grand staircase, and rolled from top to bottom like a mummy, hopelessly involved in her gorgeous satin train!

When the great day itself dawned we began dressing immediately after dinner in the evening. Everyone seemed anxious to assist in dressing me.

A crowd had assembled to see us start. I fondly imagined it was an admiring crowd; but I soon knew better. Eventually we entered St. James's Park, and fell into line among the miles of carriages that stretched along the Mall. Here, too, crowds were assembled, and for over an hour we were entirely at the mercy of the people who gazed in at the windows and criticised us most cruelly, considering our entire helplessness. Indeed, we were not sorry when our carriage dashed through the gates of the Palace, and drew up before the main entrance.

MANNERS "UP WEST."

To my terror we were invited into a side room where the Royal dressers inspected us as a last precaution. We passed muster, fortunately, and then trooped with the crowd up the grand staircase. Half-way up we passed one of the Queen's pages, who took from me one of my pink cards, at the same time shooting a keen glance at me to see if I were dressed "according to regulations."

A barrier of velvet ropes divided our saloon from the one next in the suite, and as the latter emptied, this barrier was raised by two gigantic officers in the dazzling uniform of the First Life Guards. The minute the barrier was raised we all crushed through in a glittering heap with that insane desire to be first which governs all crowds. Sharp elbows gave sly digs, jewelled bracelets scratched unmercifully, flowers and tempers were lost, and we struggled constantly in spite of the general rebuke of the officers: "Quietly, if you please! Gently, ladies!"

KISSING HANDS AND CURTSEYS.

As we approached the fatal doorway we fell into single file, and an officer whispered quickly in our ear the requisite number of curtsies, indicating how many members of the Royal Family were present. The Queen, we learned, had not yet retired. This fact made a great difference to the debutantes, because one "kissed hands" only if Her Majesty were present; whereas, if one of the princesses had taken her place one merely curtsied.

We waited and waited, but suddenly—almost without warning—my train was deftly taken off my arm and spread out in all its shining glory. I wondered vaguely if all those women and officials could hear my thumping heart. It seemed like one of those nightmares in which a mad bull is after you, and your limbs refuse to move. Mechanically I craned my precious pink card, glided through the doorway, and was dimly conscious of a monstrous mirror on my left and a row of magnificent giants in scarlet and steel on the right, forming a passage with their drawn swords.

Someone on my left took the crumpled card from my trembling hand, and like a girl in a dream I heard my name:

infant feeding and milk supply. If it is to be reached by a proper proportion of wayfarers in sound condition, we must reduce the prevalence of those infectious diseases which carry off so many of the young, and often cripple where they do not ill and we must see that our children have a sufficiency of food, and a sufficiency of teeth with which to eat it. If it is to be wisely pursued, we must foster the self-respect and arrest the degeneration of our people by giving them decent houses, and promote their physical development by affording them facilities for exercise.

Peculiarly desirable it is that we should warn the public against these causes of premature senility which operate with disastrous effect when childhood is over. I am not prepared to indulge in any general denunciation of alcohol, but there can be no question that an excess of it does make men old before their time. It induces over-excitation and exhaustion of the nerve-cells, and also vascular paresis and arterio-sclerosis which is the main feature in pathological senility; and it is especially apt to do this if indulged in at a time when the tissues are approaching the natural limit of

THEIR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY.

Whatever tends to diminish disease is conducive to longevity, but in our endeavor to promote it we must have regard to mental as well as to bodily hygiene. A great deal of premature decline in force and energy is due to over-use of the brain and nervous system. Dr. McLane Hamilton says that Americans break down at an earlier age than Europeans, especially from nervous ailments, and he attributes this to their struggles for the rapid accumulation of wealth, to the competition and ambition which are largely stimulated by agitational newspapers, to the worries and anxieties of business in which men immerse themselves without recreative relief, to hustling, over eating, insufficient exercise and luxurious living generally.

If we are to lower our death rate and promote old age we must return to simplicity and tranquility of life.

MINESOWING CRUISER.

A New Style of Vessel Added to the British Navy.

The quaintest-looking warship in the British navy is the small cruiser Iphigenia, which has just been converted into a mine-sowing vessel. Along either side of her deck are two rows of elevated rails, in which numerous submarine mines are slung. Three lines of rail project over the vessel's stern, the mines being dropped overboard from them as she steams along. The introduction of a mine-sowing ship into the British fleet is an experiment undertaken as a consequence of what was learned during the war in the Far East, and the idea is that the Iphigenia would be able to mine a channel or other narrow waters far more effectively than could be done by steam launches.

SNAKE HUNTING WITH NOSES.

When the Australian aborigine is pushed and can find no other game, he catches snakes for food. With his wonderful brown eyes he can see the faintest trail where a snake has zig-zagged through the dry moss and leaves. At night-time his broad nostrils take up the chase, and, stooping down among the bushes, with a tough forked stick in his hand to support him, he follows the track as unerringly as a bloodhound. When he runs a snake to earth, if he cannot surprise it in the open and kill it by a sudden blow of his stick, he squats over its hole, making a low hissing or whistling sound with his lips. Soon the snake puts its head out of the hole and peers round. In an instant the forked stick descends and fixes it to the ground by the neck, and the black fellow, seizing it behind the head, so that it cannot bite him, drags it out of the hole, and either twists its head off or pounds it on the ground till its back is broken.

Mrs. Casey—Has her husband any influence? Mrs. Hogan—Begobs, he's under it all the time.

rice milk pudding made with eggs, for this is the most highly nutritious diet known. The drawback is its failure to tickle the palate—in all other respects it is nearly perfect.

Lean meat, beef, or mutton, eggs, milk, the principle vegetables and fruits are the materials for a properly balanced meal. Well cooked, well masticated, consumed without addition of liquids of any kind, they should maintain any person in perfect bodily and mental health to old age.

EDUCATION AND BURGLARY

Methods of English House-breaker Have Much Improved.

Education, says the Head Constable of Liverpool, England, in his annual report on the city police, which has just been issued, certainly has had one effect upon crimes of dishonesty in that it has to a certain extent eliminated personal violence as an accessory circumstance. Acts of violence only add to the dangers of the burglar's or thief's enterprise, and education, introducing better methods to him, as to the honest workman, has enabled him to avoid them, either by a more educated study of details or by changing the character of his crime from that of larceny to that of fraud. Either course decreases his danger, and the latter generally increases his profits—swindling, whether it be by means of a lying prospectus, a misleading trade description, an appeal for a bogus charity, or any other false pretence is both safer and more profitable than stealing a man's cash and valuables by breaking into his house or knocking him on the head. Personal honesty and professional or trade tradition seem under the stress of modern competition to afford less protection to the rights of property than they did years ago, and something more is wanted, if the honest and dishonest are to compete in life on anything like equal terms.

LOYAL TO HER FATHER.

Young Highland Woman Would Not Disclose Her Affairs.

A young Highland woman named Mackenzie has elected to go to prison rather than disclose the affairs of her deceased father. The case is a remarkable one in the legal annals of Scotland, and many there are who are disposed to sympathize with her in her troubles, and who admire her for her pluck.

George Mackenzie was a furniture dealer at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. His daughter was ordered by the sheriff to hand her father's books to the trustees of the estate. She refused to obey. The sheriff warned her that disobedience of such an order was a serious offence, and gave her six days to consider her position further. It was plainly understood that if she still refused to give up the books she should be imprisoned.

At the end of six days she was as obstinate as before, and the matter became embarrassing, because nobody could be found willing to take her to prison.

Eventually the sheriff's under officer entered the court, and with great difficulty was persuaded to undertake the duty. Accompanied by a woman attendant, Miss Mackenzie was then conveyed to the prison in Aberdeen.

FRANCE'S LARGEST CLOCK.

The works of a clock made for the cathedral of St. Gervais d'Avanches weigh 2 tons, there are five sets of wheels and the hours are struck on a bell weighing over 6 tons by a clapper of 2½ lbs. For the quarters and the carillon there are twenty-two other bells ranging from 13 cwt. to 2 tons. There are four faces to this clock, which is the largest in France.

Mrs. Naggot: "Well, I guess I have a perfect right to my opinions." Mr. Naggot: "Certainly you have, my dear. And if you only kept them to yourself on one would ever question that right."

WOMEN DELIGHT
TO WEAR
THE
EMPRESS
SHOE



EASTER SHOES

FOR LADIES.

Ladies, we extend a most cordial invitation to come and see the New Spring Styles in

Empress and Dorothy Dodd Shoes

We have a great assortment in Gibson Ties, Black or Chocolate, prices

\$2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

Many styles in the New Blucher Cut High Shoes in Patent Colt, Black Vici Kid, or Chocolate Kid at **\$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and \$4.50**

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

THE BEST FLOUR.
DAFOE'S NONESUCH
DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK WHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

RUSHING!

The WALL PAPER
Business is rushing
these days.

LOADS of Paper are going out daily and SATISFACTION is written on the countenance of every purchaser.

Seeds

For 1906
Seeds to Buy!
Seeds to Sell!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds.
Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the World's Calf Feed
Condition Powders.
Herbageum, Blatchfords, etc.

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S

South Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

At The Downtown Office of the
NAPANEE CANNING CO. Limited.

Lennox and Addington Old Boys' Re-Union will be held in Napanee, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of August.

Horold Detlor, was on Tuesday sentenced to six months in Central Prison for stealing clothing.

E. LOYST sells flour, feed, bran, shorts, salt, coal oil and pressed hay, just a little cheaper than others.

Mr. E. S. Lapum will occupy the store next Henry's bookstore as soon as alterations are completed.

Paints, Oils and Glass, Ready Mixed Paints, White Lead and Colors, Elephant Brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Mr. Charles R. Rose has sold his farm in 5th Con. Ernestown near Odessa, 90 acres to Mr. Darius Smith and 40 acres to Mr. Reuben O'Neill for \$41,000.

Mrs. Ida Ketcheson of Robert street has moved on Centre street, next to Miss Barrett's dressmaking establishment, ready to take boarders.

Carbo Magnetic Razors are giving



EASTER TIES.

In all the latest weaves of Silk by some of the best tie Makers, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

All the new W. G. & R. Shirts are here. They are acknowledged the best Shirt makers in Canada. We are exclusive agents for Napanee.

Come to us for all styles of Men's and Boys' Shirts and Furnishings.

J. L. BOYES,

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Milk Cans.

Second to none, best of tin, best of trimmings and workmanship, most improved bottom.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Parish of Camden.

Services (D. V.) Easter Sunday as follows—Newburgh, St. John's 6 a.m.; Yarker—St. Anthony's church, 8.45 a.m.; Camden East, St. Luke's church 11 a.m.; Yarker, 3 p.m.; Newburgh 7 p.m. "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us there, let us keep the feast.

Gentlemen who are Bald.

Or have thin hair, should call on Prof. Dorenwend at Paisley House, Napanee, on Friday, April 27th, and see his wonderful devices in Toupees and Wigs worn on over 75,000 heads. Explanation free. Private apartments at Hotel. Don't fail to see his new invention, patented all over the world.

"Herpioide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cent's an application, at
THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

The Old Story.

"I have tried several opticians and paid dollars, and can see no better than before, in fact my eyesight is worse." Permit us to suggest that you try one more. If he expert optician in charge of our new optical department does not make you see as you have not seen for years, it will cost you nothing. We guarantee satisfaction. Eyes tested free. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper.

Easter Services.

A Sunrise prayer meeting will be held next Sunday morning at 7 a.m. in the Western Methodist Church, at 10.30 an interesting song-service will be rendered by the young people of the school, assisted by little Miss E. Scott, and Mr. F. Bruton. Mr. Bruton will sing "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." An address will be given by the Pastor—subject—"The Resurrection." In the school at 12 o'clock, a special musical service will be given At 7 p.m. Rev. P. Scott (Evangelist) will preach and conduct an evangelistic service at the close. Revival meetings every night next week at 7.15

PERSONALS

Mr. Luke Whelan, Trafford, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Miss Helen Trickey, Yarker is visiting her father in Brockville.

Mr. J. T. Empey, Switzerville, was a caller at our office on Monday.

S. S. Lazier Esq., Local Master, Belleville, was in town on Monday.

Miss Mable Trumpour, Tamworth, was in town on Monday.

Miss Ethel Bateman, Deseronto was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. E. E. Ringer, Bath was in Kingston on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston, are spending Easter with friends at Yarker.

Mrs. Peter VanLuven, Yarker was in Kingston on Monday.

Messrs. W. Wilson and Walter Root left for Toronto on Sunday.

Mrs. McCullough, South Napanee, removed to Deseronto this week.

Mr. Jonn Stanhope, Deseronto, left on Monday for Mine Centre, Ont.

Mr. John Johnston and sister, Miss Florence left on Monday for Frobisher Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Douglas, were in Moscow on Tuesday, attending the funeral of the late Israel Stewart.

Messrs. Thos. Mitchell and William Fairbairn, left on Monday for Calgary Alberta.

Mr. John C. Hunter, representing Douglas & Co. is in Prince Edward County this week.

Mr. Jas. Smart, Deseronto, left on Monday for Frobisher, Sask.

Mr. W. A. Warner, of Trenton, was in Napanee last Friday.

Mr. Frank Wartman, of Colebrooke spent Friday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Harvey Mills, and daughter of Wilton were in Napanee last Saturday.

Among the prize winners at Queen's examinations we notice the name of H. B. Longmore, Camden East, for best examination in Materia Medica.

Joseph Saad, the Assyrian who was assaulted by Thos. Newport, near Enterprise, left Tuesday for his home in Assyria to recruit his health, for a year.

Mr. A. M. Bell, Moscow, is recommended as a house surgeon in Kingston General Hospital.

Miss Annie Mastin, of the Bell Telephone Co. is ill with peritonitis.

Mr. Mitchell Empey, and six children Switzerville, are ill with Scarlet fever.

Mrs. F. F. VanLuven and Miss VanLuven, Collins Bay, spent last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. VanLuven.

Mr. Patrick Campbell, Enterprise, was a caller at our office on Wednesday.

Miss Edith Hawley spent last week with friends in Kingston.

Mr. Blake Perry is spending Easter in Toronto.

Among the names of the graduating nurses from Kingston General Hospital are those of Miss Hinch, Centreville, and Miss Winter, Yarker.

Miss Marion Leonard, Toronto is spending the Easter holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Leonard.

Misses Alice Pruyn, and Julia Wilcox, and Messrs Jack Allison, and Arthur Dafoe spent Sunday the guests of Mr. I. H. Brisco Ernestown.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Miss Freda Holmes, and Mrs. Fowler and baby returned on Wednesday from Scranton P. A.

Mrs. Haines, Trenton, is the guest of Miss Carrie Williams.

Mr. G. H. Williams, was in Belleville on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garratt, are spending ten days in New York.

LOADS of Paper are going out daily and SATISFACTION is written on the countenance of every purchaser.

Come with the Crowd to

PAUL'S

and get Good Goods at Reasonable PRICES.

PAPER TRIMMED — if desired.

NOTICE.

PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrate Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,

1st Office, West Side Market Square

**Know
Your
Eyes
Are
Right.**

To be sure your eyes are right, or your glasses correctly fitted, consult

H. E. Smith.

Thousands are receiving benefit from his glasses. If you are in doubt about your eyes have them examined at

Smith's Jewellery Store

Paints and oils white lead, gasoline coal oil liquid veneer, removes all stains, makes furniture new.

BOYLE & SON.

McIntosh Rolled Oats,
Granulated Oatmeal,
Rolled Wheat,
McIntosh's Germ Wheat,
Cream of Wheat,
The Genuine Wheatine,
Gold Dust Corn Meal.

ALL FRESH AND GOOD.

will sell for a Short Time

10 lbs. of Wheatlets for 25c

FRANK H. PERRY.

and 40 acres to Mr. Reuben O'Neill for \$1,000.

Mrs. Ida Ketcheson of Robert street has moved on Centre street, next to Miss Barrett's dressmaking establishment, ready to take boarders.

Carbo Magnetic Razors are giving entire satisfaction, take one on trial free for a month.

BOYLE & SON.

Mr. Ezra Huffman, Fishery Inspector for this district has notified all fishermen that no nets of any kind will be allowed in Hay Bay or the Bay of Quinte this year.

Mr. Geo. Cliff has secured the contract of fitting up the store in the Cook block to be occupied by the Crown Bank. A new vault and new fittings will be put in and the store otherwise overhauled.

Messrs. A. M. Bell, Moscow, W. E. Patterson, Newburgh, H. O. Redden, Ernesttown, S. H. Smith, Chambers, and Chas. P. Templeton, Napanee, have successfully passed their examinations at Queens and can write M. D. after their names.

A. S. KIMMERLY is selling large quantities of Red Clover and Timothy Seed as well as all kinds of garden seed. I will buy English Multiplier Onions. Full stock of Bibby's Cream Equivalent, Ground Oil Cake, Flaxseed Meal. Try our 25c tea. Five Roses Flour beats the world. Pressed Hay for sale.

Hon. J. D. Carscallen, formerly of Newburgh, died in Brooklyn on Sunday last, April 8th, 1906. Deceased was a business man in Jersey City for a number of years as a member of the firm of Carscallen and Warner. Mr. Warner was a brother of late Sidney Warner, Wilton. The funeral took place on Sunday evening from his late residence to Woodlawn cemetery.

Mrs. Ann Williams, sister of John Wickham, a negress who has been a life-long resident of Napanee, passed away on Friday last, aged over ninety years. Deceased was born in slavery, her father and mother having been brought to Napanee as slaves a long number of years ago, and were liberated in this country. Deceased had been ill for the past few months of dropsy. The funeral took place on Saturday.

On Thursday night of last week about one o'clock fire was discovered in the barn on the premises occupied by Hugh Killorin, South Napanee. An alarm was sent in and the fire engine and hose were taken to the river but as no other buildings were in danger the engine was not used but a line of hose was run from the Campbell House corner and the blaze soon subdued though the barn and contents were completely destroyed.

Sugar Making Suppliss.

Boiling furnaces and pans, buckets, spoils etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The Salvation Army Emigration.

Blank application forms for farmers who wish to apply to The Salvation Army for farm help may be had at this office.

Elocutionary Contest.

The fifth elocutionary contest will be held in the Town Hall Thursday evening April 19th, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the E.M. Church. A good programme has been prepared. Judges, Messrs. W. J. Shannon, W. J. Campbell and A. C. Baker. Silver collection.

Conferring Degrees.

The members of Odessa Lodge I.O. O. F. paid a fraternal visit to Argyll Lodge No. 212, Napanee, on Thursday evening of last week, bringing with them twelve candidates for degrees. A large number of Oddfellows were present from Deseronto, Napanee and other Lodges and a very instructive evening was spent by all present. After the business of the evening a lunch was served in the lodge parlor.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Liveth." An address will be given by the Pastor—subject—"The Resurrection." In the school at 12 o'clock, a special musical service will be given At 7 p. m. Rev. P. Scott (Evangelist) will preach and conduct an evangelistic service at the close. Revival meetings every night next week at 7.45 conducted by Mr. Scott. We extend a hearty welcome to you if not attending any other services.



The way to catch 'em

"at least to 'clinch things.'"

No girl that's worth having will marry you for your diamonds, but few will say "No" when given them.

Think it over, and then come in and select from our superb stock of engagement and wedding rings, set with all varieties of stones, at all prices.

QUALITY ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Marriage Licenses as well. Strictly private.

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLRY STORE.



See Our New Stock of
MEN'S "CRAVANETTE"
Shower Proof Coats,
Prices 5.00 to \$15.00
All the Latest Goods.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
NAPANEE.

Mrs. Haines, Trenton, is the guest of Miss Carrie Williams.

Mr. G. H. Williams, was in Belleville on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garratt, are spending ten days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Walker, left on Saturday last to spend the summer in Watertown.

Mr. C. P. Templeton, Queens, is spending his holidays in town with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Templeton.

Mr. Geo. Vancycle of Uxbridge and Miss Manie Briggs, Napanee were married on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Douglas is visiting relatives at Yarker, Napanee and Kingston.—Tweed News.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Collier, and Mr. Wesley Collier, Peterborough, are in town having been called to the bedside of Mrs. Dr. Stratton, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. D. Wright, Violet, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Fred Cairns-Smith left on Thursday for Boston.

Miss Jean Gibson, of Napanee, was visiting her cousin Miss Mary Warner Newburgh, Good Friday.

Mrs. A. E. Lang, of Toronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sidney Warner, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, of Napanee left for New York to spend Easter with friends.

Mr. Warner Eakins, of Montreal, spent Good Friday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw, Napanee, made a trip to Pictou, Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Vanluven, of Napanee, returned home from Boston, Thursday.

Misses Helen and Edna Vanluven, returned on Thursday from a visit with their grandmother, Mrs. Wright, Violet.

Mrs. J. Rudd Perry and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Templeton, were in Kingston, on Thursday, attending Queen's Convocat.

Mr. Thos. Caton, Thorpe, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Dr. C. Day Clarke and son Norman, Toronto, were in Napanee, Thursday, on their way to Brockville to spend Easter.

Miss Blanche Grieve left on Thursday for Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. Chas. Bruton leaves to-day for Toronto.

Lieut. F. R. Maybee goes to Kingston to-morrow to attend the annual meeting of the officers of the 47th Batt.

Mrs. Geo. Bush, Concession, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Robt. Webster. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bennett, Winnipeg, Man., were visiting relatives in town this week.

Miss Edith Gibson entertained a number of her young friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who have been living in Owosso, Mich. for a number of years have returned to their old home near Enterprise and expect to remain in this county. Mr. Campbell has been a subscriber to The Express for about forty years.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—At Napanee, on Friday April 6th, 1906, Ann Williams, aged 90 years.

MOODY—At Kingston General Hospital on Saturday April 7th, Harry M. Moody aged 50 years.

CARSCALLEN—At Brookline, N.Y., on Sunday April 8th, 1906, Hon. J. D. Carscallen, formerly of Newburgh.

ROMBOUGH—At Morven on Sunday, April 8th, 1906, Jacob Rombough, aged 80 years, 2 months.

STEWART—At Moscow, on Sunday April 8th 1906, Israel Stewart, aged 80 years.

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in **Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets**. They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists 400

We Make a Specialty

OF

Fine Black Suits

Dress Suits, and
Tuxedos.

Single and Double
Breasted Frock Suits

Clerical Suits and
Cassocks.

All correctly fashion-
ed in a diversity of
styles.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, - Napanee.

Mr. W. J. Jewell is building an addition to Mr. Geo. Blewitt's residence and otherwise improving it.

Two hundred lives were lost in one district owing to the eruption of Vesuvius. Forty-nine bodies have been recovered from a church which collapsed.

One gallon of Prism Brand Paint will cover 360 sq. ft., two coats. Every can guaranteed. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

Poultry Lecture.

Two lectures on Poultry Raising by an Ontario Government Lecturer will be given in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday, April 28th, 1906, at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. The lectures are being held under the auspices of the Napanee Poultry Association.

Parish of Selby.

The services on Easter Sunday will be as follows:

St. John's Church, Selby, Holy Communion at 9 a. m., and service at 3 p. m.

Kingsford, Holy Communion at 11 a. m. St. Jude's, Strathcona, service at 7:30 p. m. The annual Vestry meetings will be held as follows:

Strathcona, Easter Monday; Kingsford Easter Tuesday; Selby, Easter Wednesday. All at 7:30 p. m.

VIOLET PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Honor Roll for March and April.

V Class—Ray Valentine.

IV Class—Willie Perry.

III Class—Willie Close, Eva Valentine, Ethel Page, Percy Valentine.

II Mabel Page, Mabel Sagar.

SR. PT. I.—Arthur Page.

Jr. PT. I.—Arthur Clark, Verla Burleigh.

If you are not troubled with rheumatism, and never have been, be thankful and take good care of yourself. If you are a victim of its torturing pains do not be discouraged. You are not doomed to go on suffering forever, because there is a sure and speedy cure for you in Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. Perhaps you have tried a lot of patent medicines and now have no confidence in any. Do not condemn this until you have tried it. We have such confidence in it that if you try it and it does not cure you we will refund your money. It is a powerful, pen-

Have You
Rheumatism
? ? ?

At Wallace's Drug Store—3 packages of any kind of Dye for 25c. Diamond, Turkish, Standard, Rexall and the new dye—Dyol—12 lbs. ordinary sulphur 25c. 6 lbs. salts 25c. 6 lbs. pure linseed meal 25c. Herbageum 50c. Eust Muller's horse powder 50c for 2 packages, large bars genuine imported Castile soap 25c. genuine Wells and Richardson's Butter Color 15c. the best mixed paint 35c a quart—imperial measure, 3 tins Gillett's Lye 25c. Have you tried our cheap Brown for Carpet Rags? It's the Best—Everything fresh and good at THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE—T. B. Wallace

DESERONTO ROAD.

Mrs. Mabel McFarland has been spending a few days visiting her mother Mrs. White.

Messrs. Mendle Kimmerly, and Levi Sager have been very busy during the past week in their sugar bush.

Wm. Brown and Archie Amey have already been ploughing, and if the weather continues fine the farmers will all be on the land next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank VanVlack spent a few days last week visiting friends in Thurlow and Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Raymond, of Selby spent a week visiting friends on this road.

Manley Conger who has been ill all winter, we are sorry to say, does not seem to improve very fast.

Mrs. H. W. Sager who has been under the doctors care for the past three weeks with scarlet fever is slowly improving.

Buy all your bright tinware from BOYLE & SON they make the best.

SYDENHAM.

The millinery re-opening on Wednesday, was a decided success. Mrs. Garvin and Miss Holder had a very large line of pretty hats, all the way from the little knock-about to the dainty dress hat, a line in which no one would have any trouble in making a selection. All speak highly of the taste which Miss Holder brings forth in her millinery. Mrs. Garvin is also doing a good line of business in the way of dress-making. She has secured Miss Palmer, who is capable of turning out first class work.

Nelson Drader, who recently, purchased a farm near Liveryary, is moving. Mr. Drader has been a resident of Sydenham a number of years and his many friends are sorry to see them leave.

F. Lawson is making improvements to the interior of his residence.

House-cleaning is the order of the day.

Mrs. Guiles, Smith's Falls, is with her daughter, Mrs. P. W. Brown.

Flossie Smith, Odessa, guest of Pearl Silis for the past week, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Barnett, Tweed, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Stewart Joyner.

KALADAR.

The roads are in a bad condition, owing to the heavy snow storm which fell this week.

Mr. McKinnon, C. P. R. Operator, of Maberly, called on some of his old friends on Saturday last. Everybody seemed pleased to see him. Mr. McKinnon operated here for over four years when he was removed to Maberly we were sorry to lose so good a friend, but our loss was his gain.

Mr. C. Kellar made a flying trip to Tamworth, on Monday last.

Mr. Fred Cummings, of Ernestown, is spending a few days with friends in Kaladar.

Messrs. Walter Campny, Fred Morten, Stewat Snyder spent Saturday and Sunday in Tweed.

The cottage prayer meeting which

STRATHCONA.

Mr. Frank Granger left on Monday for Point Ann, where he will start a barber shop.

Mr. Webster Clement of Collins Bay is spending a few days visiting Mr. Wm. Lasher.

Mr. John Walker of Selby paid us a flying visit on Tuesday last.

We are pleased to say that Mr. H. Marten is slightly improving after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Rev. Mears of Newburgh is still holding revivals here.

Mr. Frank Haycock is somewhat improved.

Rev. Mr. Chant of Newburgh conducted the services in the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Rose of Newburgh Road called on Mr. Ed. Rook on Sunday evening last.

Mrs. Charlie McCaul and little daughter Violet are the guests of Mrs. James Kelley. Mr. and Mrs. McCaul moved to Blue Lake, when the cement works collapsed. Mr. McCaul dying shortly after their removal. Mrs. McCaul has the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Miss Lott and Mrs. Hillman called on Miss Wells on Sunday last.

Mrs. Joseph Taylor is the guest of Miss Jackson.

Rumor says Mr. G. O. Madde, general merchant is about to sell his store and his many customers are very sorry to hear it.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescend tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists



When the bread or cake or pastry comes from the oven light, crisp and appetizing, you are wont to say you have had good luck with your baking.

The "good luck" idea is a relic of the time when housekeepers pitted their competency against poor flour.

To-day good baking isn't a matter of good luck in any home where

Royal Household Flour is intelligently used.

In the hands of competent housewives it never fails because it is the whitest, lightest, purest and best baking flour to be had.

If the goodness of your baking is due to chance, your grocer is giving you the wrong kind of flour. Ask for Ogilvie's Royal Household.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE. 151

Money Saved is Money Earned

Housekeepers and Homemakers realize the value of economy. We want them to realize the full possibilities of economy by dealing at this store

We are ready to save you money on the value of every article of Furniture used in the home.

We have a very large selection of Ladies' Desks and Combination Secretary-Bookcases.

A fine Combination Buffet in the latest finish, that is fast becoming the universal oak finish, is shown in our window.

The Gibbard Furniture Co.,

of Napanee, - Limited.

Professor Dorenwend

America's Greatest Hair
Goods Artist is

Coming to

Paisley House, Napanee, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 27th,

This visit gives you a chance to consult Prof. Dorenwend about your Hair and to choose from the stock of Hair Goods, which he carries with him—just what you require.

GENTLEMEN!



Oil. Perhaps you have tried a lot of patent medicines and now have no confidence in any. Do not condemn this until you have tried it. We have such confidence in it that if you try it and it does not cure you we will refund your money. It is a powerful, penetrating oil that acts directly on the bone—the seat of the disease—and has brought deliverance to so many that we have no hesitation in saying it will deliver you. Here is one case:—

Dear Sirs—I am free from rheumatism today because I used Tuck's Bone Oil. I had rheumatism in my hands and feet and thought at one time that my life was going to be ruined by it. I consulted a doctor and tried various remedies, but while some of them that I took internally made me feel better for a time none of them took the pain away. After I had suffered for six months or more doctoring all the time, I was advised to try Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. I did and I never can be thankful enough to the man who told me to get it. I had not used a bottle until I was better and before the second one was done my joints were loosened up, the pain was gone and I was well. Tuck's Bone Oil did it. That was six years ago and I have not been bothered since.

H. S. Brown, Merrickville.

For rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, coughs, colds, quinsy or bronchitis, in short for any and all kinds of inflammation there is nothing to equal Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. A bottle should be on the shelf in every home. For sale by all medicine dealers at 50c. a bottle or sent prepaid by the Tuck Bone Oil Co., Limited, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

Nickle plated tea and coffee pots, trays &c. at MADOLE & WILSON.

DENBIGH.

Mr. George W. Sweetnam, of Vennachear, one of the first and for years one of the most prominent settlers in this part of the country, died on the 31st of old age and general infirmity at the age of nearly 75 years. Besides being a farmer and land owner he for some time carried on a very prosperous business as a General Merchant. He also represented this Municipality from 1885 to 1891 and during part of the year 1894 as reeve, in the county council. For several years past his health had declined steadily and rapidly and for some time before his passing away he was quite helpless. The funeral which was conducted by Mr. Geo. A. Snider, of Denbigh, took place at the Vennachear Cemetery, on Monday the 2nd inst. Deceased leaves to mourn his widow five sons and two daughters who are all grown up and away from home except his eldest son Austin, and youngest daughter, Mrs. Emma Buffam.

Mrs. Mary John, beneficiary of her lately deceased son Edward, who for only a little over two years was a member of the Denbigh Council of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends has already received from the treasurer of the Order cheques amounting to \$589.50 cents in settlement of the Life Insurance and Sick Benefit claims, and greatly appreciates the readiness, promptness, and fairness of the officials of the Order in effecting a settlement.

The Fritsch brothers Otto, Julius, and Emil have bought another span of horses and a full outfit of implements vehicles and machinery to take with them to Saskatchewan whither they are intending to journey in another week or so.

Emil Stein and family and Adolph Warlich are also getting ready to leave for Saskatoon where they intend to settle.

Even medical men are not immune from catching the westward moving fever as our Medical Practitioner Dr. J. Chant, much to everybody's regret has suddenly left Denbigh with the intention of locating in the far North West.

Mr. Fred Cummings, of Ernestown, is spending a few days with friends in Kaladar.

Messrs. Walter Campny, Fred Morten, Stewart Snyder spent Saturday and Sunday in Tweed.

The cottage prayer meeting which was held on Sunday night at Mr. Kellar's was well attended.

Mr. C. Godfrey, Prop. of the King Edward, left here on Monday for the west where he intends spending the summer.

Mr. Charles Morten spent Monday in Tweed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleming were guests of Mr. Chas. Morten's on Sunday last. Mr. La Valle spent Sunday at the King Edward.

Miss Lillian Fleming spent Saturday at Tweed.

Mrs. J. Bathgate is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. Allport.

A carload of waggons and buggies here last week for Mr. Frank McKinnon of Northbrook, he is doing a rushing business in that country.

Mr. Peter Morton is busy hauling lumber to this station which he intends shipping to Tweed.

Mr. Iner Delane, of Cloyne, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Edith and Etta Kellar visited Miss Laura Morton on Sunday.

Mr. John Winters, of Cloyne, registered at the King Edward on Tuesday.

Easy and Pleasant
Home Dyeing.

Diamond Dyes

Will Color Anything
Any Color.

The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect color with them.

Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, blouses, capes, jackets, stockings, scarfs, laces and draperies look like new.

Beware of dyes that claim to color cotton and wool with the same dye. It is impossible to get satisfactory results from dyes of that character. In Diamond Dyes there are special dyes for coloring all cotton and mixed goods and special dyes are made for all wool goods. Each of the Diamond Dye colors is guaranteed to give full satisfaction, when used according to directions.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

—OF—

Boots & Shoes.

We are moving to Neilson-Robinson's old stand, opposite Royal Hotel, and will conduct a Great Removal Sale, commencing,

SATURDAY MARCH 10

BIG REDUCTIONS in
all lines for a short time.

Come to us for Bargains
and the best.

FRED CURRY,

Proprietor.

J. C. Hawley, Manager.

Shoes, Truiks, Valis es.

This visit gives you a chance to consult Prof. Dorenwend about your Hair and to choose from the stock of Hair Goods, which he carries with him—just what you require.



GENTLEMEN!

Why remain bald when Prof. Dorenwend can fit you with a WIG or TOUPEE, which will hide all traces of Baldness and take the place of your own hair? Doctors recommend these Toupees as a preventative for colds in head, catarrh and neuralgia.

LADIES--READ THIS!!

You will never have a better opportunity to see for yourself the beautiful assortment of SWITCHES, BANGS, POMPADOURS, WAVES, WIGS, Etc., which Professor Dorenwend carries with him.

Remember the Date and don't fail to call at the hotel and see PROFESSOR DORENWEND early

The DORENWEND CO. of Toronto, LIMITED.
103 and 105 Young St., Toronto.

IS THERE ANYTHING IN IT?

Thousands of people who are riding old style bicycles ask themselves this question—

The Cushion Frame is the greatest improvement since the introduction of the pneumatic tire. It makes wheeling a real pleasure.

Absorbs Vibration, and Makes all Roads Smooth.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE.

This feature is exclusive in our lines.

Cleveland,
Brantford,

Silver Ribbon Massey,
Perfect.

Up-to-Date Equipment (Sills Hygienic Handle Bars
Morrow Coaster Brake

Canada Cycle & Motor Co.

LIMITED.

"Makers of the World's Best Bicycles."

General Office and Works, TORONTO JUNCTION, CANADA.

W. J. NORMILE, Napanee Bicycle Works.

Headquarters for Bicycle Repairing,
Tires of all Kinds a Specialty.